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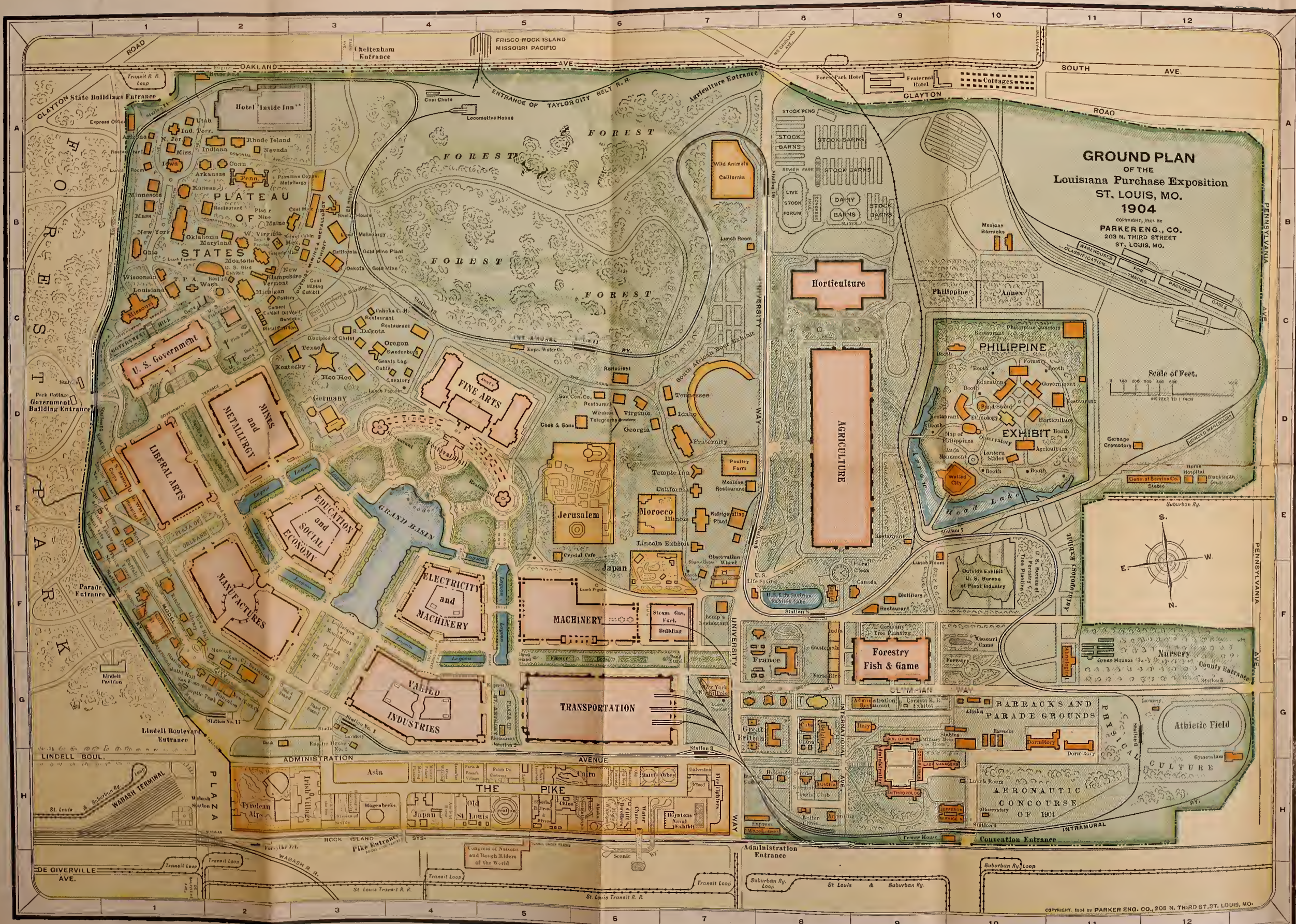
THE PIKER AND WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE

CORRECT MAPS OF THE
WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS PIKE &
CITY OF ST. LOUIS.



EVERYTHING OF INTEREST
INSIDE AND OUT AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL PUB. CO. ST. LOUIS.



GROUND PLAN
OF THE
Louisiana Purchase Exposition
ST. LOUIS, MO.
1904
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209 N. THIRD STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THE PIKER
AND
WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE
WITH
OFFICIAL COLOR MAPS
OF THE
WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS

THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AND PIKE

AN ACCURATE
ACCOUNT OF THE EXPOSITION
PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME
OLYMPIC GAMES AND
WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

A COMPREHENSIVE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF RARE INFORMATION. EVERYTHING
OF INTEREST INSIDE AND OUT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR WITH
ORIGINAL DATA OF INTEREST TO THE TOURIST,
CLUBMAN AND SPORTSMAN.

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HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED

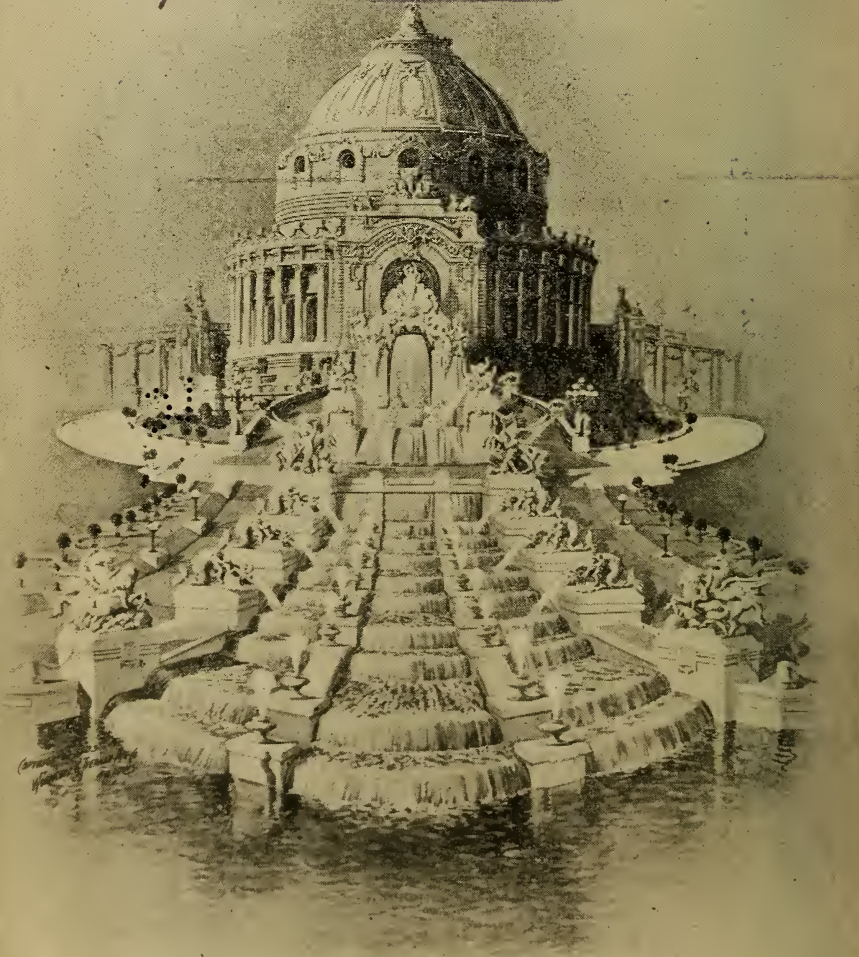
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FESTIVAL HALL

DAVID ROWLAND FRANCIS, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Committee of the corporation which constructed the World's Fair, now being held in St. Louis, was born at Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, October 1st, 1850. His father, John B. Francis, was a descendant of a prominent Virginia family and a polished gentleman of the old Southern type.

The founders of the family in Kentucky were pioneer settlers, and the grandfather of David R. was a soldier in the war of 1812. His mother, Eliza Caldwell Rowland, was a descendant of David Irvine, of Lynchburg, Virginia, whose ten daughters were among the most distinguished of the pioneer women of Kentucky, and left their impress upon the history and social characteristics of the State. The Irvine's were of honorable Scotch lineage, and its representatives were among the earliest colonists of Virginia.

David R. Francis inherited the physical and mental qualities of his sturdy ancestry. His primary education was received at Richmond Academy, in his native town. Removing to St. Louis in 1866, he entered Washington University and was graduated in the class of 1870. He immediately entered commercial life, and for the next five years was employed as shipping clerk and in other capacities by a wholesale grocery house. In 1877 he engaged in the grain business on his own account, and seven years later founded the well known D. R. Francis & Bro. Commission Co., a large exportation of grain, which has since that time largely engaged his attention.

Though one of the youngest members of the Merchants' Exchange, prompt and decided business sagacity, success and prudent foresight, President of that organization in 1884 was elected and identified with important business City, and is at the rector of the Missouri Company and Vice-Merchants'-Laclede is a large stock-Louis & Colorado and greatly inter-struction of that line. He is also closely organized charities.

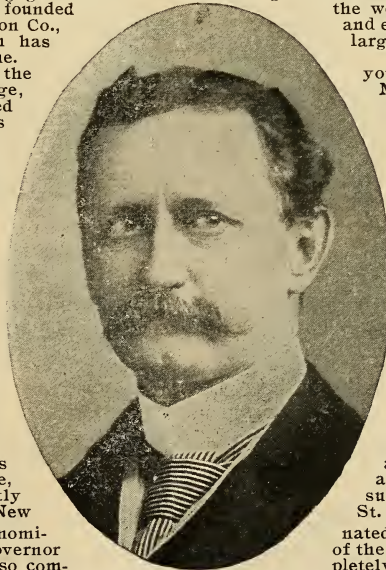
In 1885 Mr. Francis was Democratic candi- the City of St. Louis, adverse majority of last preceding elec- by 1,200 majority. His purely business one, sults was eminently progenitor of the "New

In 1888 he was nomi- party and elected Governor administration was so com- yet pointed to as a model. It was clean, broad, economical, without parsimony, patriotic and progressive. He gave much thought to, and in a most efficient manner promoted, the cause of public education, particularly aiding the State University and elevating its standard and exalting its reputation to its present renown.

Retiring from office at the close of his gubernatorial term, Governor Francis resumed his business affairs with his former enterprise and success. In 1896 he was called by President Cleveland to his Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and immediately brought into this larger public service the energy and thoughtfulness he displayed in lesser public stations and in his private business.

In the course of an exceedingly busy life he has found time to solve the problems of government and also educate himself in art, literature and science, and few men of his age are possessed of as many and varied accomplishments. He is an attractive public speaker, is entirely democratic in his tastes and has a natural and charming personality.

When the World's Fair enterprise came to be considered, by common consent and absolute unanimity Governor Francis was called on to head the gigantic enterprise. He accepted the commission and entered upon the work with a zeal and determination that were infectious and gave inspiration to his lieutenants. He devotes, entirely without compensation, nearly all his time to the World's Fair work, and has organized it so thoroughly and systematically that its success is already assured.



Francis obtained recognition for busi- in operations and and was made Vice- body in 1883, and in President. He is many of the most institutions of the present time a dis- sissippi Valley Trust President of the National Bank. He holder in the St. Railway Company, ested in the con- into the Southwest. identified with the of the city.

Francis was the date for Mayor of and in spite of an 14,000 votes at the tion, he was elected administration was a and judging from re- successful. He was the St. Louis" of to-day.

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WORLD'S FAIR HANDY GUIDE.

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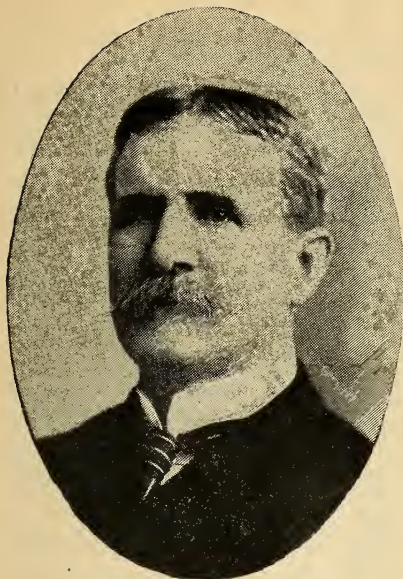
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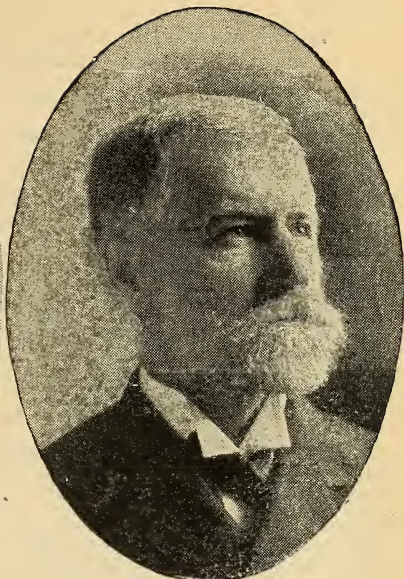
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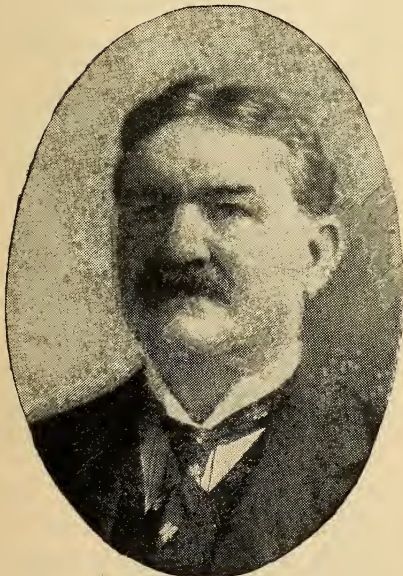
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DR. TARILTON BEAN



WALTER B. STEVENS



ISAAC S. TAYLOR



FREDERICK J. V. SKIFF

DIRECTORS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

FACTS ABOUT THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

- Opens April 30th, closes December 1st.
 Grounds cover 1,240 acres.
 Forty-four States participate.
 Fifty foreign countries exhibit.
 Four miles of aisles in the Agriculture building.
 Model Indian school, one hundred pupils.
 Complete assemblage of the world's races.
 Athletic contests—all nations and races.
 Revival of Olympic games of Ancient Greece.
 Primitive Mexican copper mine camp. The widest boiler plate ever rolled.
 Full sized yacht, completely rigged.
 Manufacture of nitrogen from the air.
 Wireless telephone station in operation.
- A practical shoe factory in operation.
 Gem cutting, grinding and polishing.
 Model schools for blind and deaf.
 Mining Gulch—12 acres in extent.
 Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents.
 Philippine exhibits, cost \$1,000,000.
 Largest gas engine—3000 horse power.
 Decorative sculpture, cost \$500,000.
 Rainbow gardens, amid the Cascades.
 Airship tournament, \$200,000 in prizes.
 Largest organ, 145 stops, 10,000 pipes.
 Full sized model United States warship.
- Model farm, exhibited by U. S. Government.
 Indian exhibit, covers 40 acres.
 Statue of John Stewart in butter.
 Placer gold mine in Mining Gulch.
 Tree 800 years old from North Carolina.
 Giant locomotive at full speed.
 Locomotive tests throughout season.
 Automobile speeding contests.
 Cheese weighing two tons.
 Pavilion built entirely of peanuts.
 Giant bird cage, 300 feet long.
 Whale, 92 feet long—papier mache cast.
 Modern printing establishment in operation.
 Exposition costs \$50,000,000.
 Special corn exhibit, cost \$50,000.
 Rose garden, ten acres in area.
 Four acres of growing fresh fruits.
 Bi-monthly exhibit of seasonable flowers.
 Tobacco exhibit, covers over half an acre.
 One acre conservatory—rare flowers and plants.
 Floral clock—minute hand 2,500 pounds.
 Cafe on balcony in Horticulture building.
 Assembly hall seats 1,200, Agriculture building.
 Clock dial, 100 feet across; largest on earth.
- Historical exhibit of B. & O. Railroad.
 Union ticket office in Transportation building.
 Speech transmitted via electric light rays.
 Edison's personal exhibit of inventions.
 Imitation diamond factory in operation.
 Factory where paper boxes are made.
 Regular hat factory in operation.
 Factory for making pens of all kinds.
 Display of jewelry valued at \$10,000,000.
 Ice plant—300 tons daily capacity.
 Special pavilion for sculpture.
 Louisiana history told in flowers.
 Idaho silver nugget—weight ten tons.
 Turbine engine of 8,000 horse power.
 For athletic events, \$150,000.
 United States Fisheries building, 138 ft. square.
 Live Stock, 37 acres; \$250,000 in prizes.
 Art pottery works in operation.
 Hank Monk's famous stage coach.
 Natural garden of wild flowers.
 Wireless telegraph station in operation.
- United States map in growing crops, five acres.
 Working display of United States big guns.
 Liberty Bell in Pennsylvania building.
 Germany vs. America in forestry exhibit.
 Model creamery, in Agriculture building.
 Cotton exhibit, one-third acre; 60 feet high.
 Sugar exhibit, every phase; cane to caramel.
 Butter and cheese exhibit, over an acre.
 Four acres of agricultural implements.
 Pure food exhibit covers two acres.
 Native Alaska buildings, real totem poles.
 Ainu hunters and fishers—Japan aborigines.
 Ancient Mexican city of Mitla reproduced.
 Historical records of Louisiana Territory.
 An international angling tournament.
 Projected terminal improvements in New York.
 Typical frontier trading post reproduced.
 Comparative measurements of race types.
 Stadium, seating capacity 27,000 persons.
 Meeting of National Rowing Regatta.
 Great display in gymnasium trophy room.
 Important lectures on physical training.
 Turquoise mine in actual operation.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

OPENS APRIL 30, 1904. CLOSSES DECEMBER 1, 1904.

Greatest World's Fair in History—"Processes Rather Than Products."

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, or World's Fair of 1904 at St. Louis, will be the greatest Exposition in the history of the world. Not only is its area the most expansive ever included within exposition fences, not only is the amount of money expended the largest ever available to an exposition, not only is the space for exhibits the greatest ever under exposition roofs, but the very keynote of the Exposition—"Processes rather than Products"—is a distinct development in expositions. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will eliminate the time-honored pyramid of tomato cans and show instead how tomato cans are made and filled with the pulpy vegetable. Instead of show cases filled with finished shoes, men and machines will be shown in the act of manufacturing shoes.

The World's Fair of 1904 occupies 1,240 acres. The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago covered 633 acres; that at Paris in 1900, 336 acres; the Pan-American at Buffalo, 300 acres; the Centennial at Philadelphia, 236 acres; and the Trans-Mississippi at Omaha, 150 acres. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition therefore covers an area almost equal to the aggregate of the Columbian, the Centennial, the Pan-American and the Trans-Mississippi expositions.

The architecture of this Universal Exposition is majestic in the great Ivory White Exhibit Palaces, historical in the foreign and State buildings, all-world and unique in concession structures.

The Palaces are the varied productions of the leading architects of the United States, designed in a chaste, harmonious scheme by these architects assembled as a commission. The style adopted by the Commission is described as "a free treatment of the Renaissance." According to dictionaries "Renaissance" is the style which succeeded the mediaeval, and was based upon study and emulation of the forms and ornaments of the classic architecture of Greece and Rome. One of the architects of the Commission defines the use of the term, "as a carte blanche to the architects to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

The main exhibit palaces at St. Louis have under roof 128 acres. Chicago had eighty-two acres, Buffalo fifteen and Omaha nine. In former expositions outdoor exhibits cut little figure. At St. Louis these exhibits cover 100 acres, including the mining gulch, the steam shovel show, the model city, the mammoth bird cage, the sea coast battery, etc.

The living, moving, operative exhibits take more space indoors and more room outdoors than does the still exposition.

Upwards of 500 distinct buildings make up the Exposition in St. Louis. Almost every State erects a club house, almost every foreign nation a pavilion. Some of the concessions will contain as many as twenty separate structures. Fifteen of the exposition buildings are giants, as is shown in the dimensions. These buildings form a beautiful fan-shaped picture.

FESTIVAL HALL.

Festival Hall, the biggest auditorium on the World's Fair grounds, stands just in front of the Art Palace at the head of the main cascade, on the top of Cascade Hill, at the center from which the avenues of the Exposition's main picture radiate like the ribs of a fan. It is one of the most ornate buildings on the Fair grounds, although it is small compared to the big Exhibit buildings. The appropriation for it was 250,000. Its architect is Cass Gilbert, of New York and St. Paul, who was also the architect of the Art Palace. The dome, which will crown Festival Hall, will be the largest on earth, 165 feet in diameter, excelling in size those of St. Peter's Cathedral and the Pantheon, at Rome. These have hitherto been the largest domes in the world.

Festival Hall is a circle with a large oblong rectangle at its southern end. The circle has a diameter of 195 feet. The rectangular oblong is 250 feet long and 64 feet wide. It is intended that this oblong shall contain the stage and the accessory dressing rooms. The gigantic dome is topped by a seated sculptured figure. Below the dome is a large cylindrical drum two stories high. The upper story is pierced by a row of oeil de boeuf, or "bull's-eye" windows. Below the drum a beautiful engaged Ionic colonnade, 42½ feet high, surrounds the building.

The rectangular construction at the back of Festival Hall joins perfectly to the decorative screen or Colonnade of States, which runs in quadrants to the east and west. The columns of this screen are only 34 feet high, but are in perfect harmony with those of Festival Hall.

The total height of the building is 190 feet. The interior of the hall was designed by Chief-of-Design E. L. Masqueray. It is beautifully finished like a first-class theater, with extensive balconies. It seats 3,500 and contains the largest organ on earth.

The Department of Music of the Exposition has charge of the structure during the Fair. High-class concerts and great operatic performances will be given within it.

THE CASCADES.

The focal point of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a composition made up of three big cascades, the largest in the world; the Colonnade of States, an ornamental screen of Ionic columns forming a background for 14 statues, each symbolical of one of the states or territories in the purchase; three highly ornate buildings, including Festival Hall in the center and two ornate restaurant pavilions at either end. Added to this and filling in the picture are lawns, gardens, flower beds, trees, vases, walks and approaches.

No decorative feature of the Exposition has attracted so much attention throughout the world as the Cascade Gardens, nor does any other portion of the Fair approach it in grandeur. The dome of the Festival Hall, in the center of the peristyle, is much larger than that of St. Peter's, at Rome. It was designed by Cass Gilbert of New York. Restaurant pavilions, peristyle and cascades and the general scheme of the Grand Basin was done by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design of the Exposition.

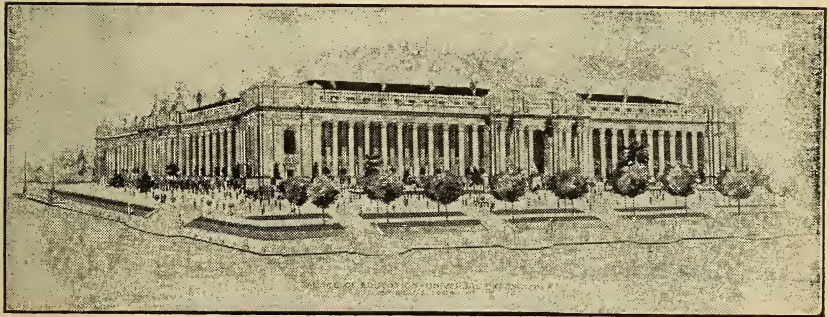
The statues which will ornament the approaches to the cascades will represent famous characters in American history. Marquette, Joliet, Lewis and Clarke, De Soto and Laclède will appear in the approach to the eastern cascade. Keokuk, Robert Livingston, James Monroe, Franklin, Hamilton, Narvaez, Boone and Sitting Bull appear

in the approach to the western cascade. These side cascades symbolize the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

On the center fountain at the head of the main cascade, in front of Festival Hall, will appear a gigantic statue of Liberty raising the veil of Ignorance and protecting Truth and Justice. The entire stretch of the gardens will be 1,900 feet wide by 1,100 feet in depth as they recede from the edge of the Grand Basin. The main or center cascade is 290 feet long and the two side cascades each 300 feet long. The approaches to each cascade will be each 390 feet long. The paths beside the Grand Basin will be 50 feet wide.

Sculpture for the main cascade will be designed by H. H. McNeil and that for the side cascades by Isadore Konti. The open space between the cascades will be parked in lawn with borders of flowers, which will change with the seasons during the Exposition period. Jets of water along the sides of the cascades will be thrown 100 feet. Under the main cascade, where the water takes its deepest plunge, will be a subterranean grotto, beautifully lighted, supplying a view of the tumbling waters of the cascade through three big arched openings. Here refreshments will be served amid the coolness induced by the curtain or veil of water which forms one side of the grotto.

Festival Hall at the head of the center cascade will be the largest auditorium on the Exposition grounds. It will seat 3,500 persons and contain the largest organ on earth.



EDUCATION BUILDING.

The Education Building of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is of the Corinthian order of architecture. It is situated to the left of the main lagoon, and this and the Electricity Building are the only two buildings facing the Grand Basin with the cascades and approaches to the terrace crowning the hill, on which the Art Building stands. While not the largest in area, its position makes it one of the most conspicuous buildings in what has been called the main picture of the Exposition. Eames & Young, of St. Louis, are the architects of the structure.

The building fronts 525 feet on the main thoroughfare of the Exposition. The principal entrances are on the axes of the building, and somewhat resemble the well-known form of the triumphal arch. At each angle of the building is a pavilion, forming a supplementary entrance, and these are connected by a colonnade of monumental proportions. The four elevations are similar in character, varying only

as required to accommodate the design to the irregular shape of the ground plan. A liberal use of architectural sculpture lends a festal character to the otherwise somewhat severely classical exterior. The screen wall back of the colonnade gives opportunity for a liberal display of color as a background for the classic outlines of the Corinthian columns, affording liberal scope for the mural decorator. The interior court follows the general outline of the building in form and style, and is laid out in the form of a plaisance or garden of a formal type. It is also suggested that this building, the roof of which is practically on a level with the terrace of the Art Building, could be successfully utilized as a promenade, with a roof garden and restaurant attachment.

The contract price of the Education Building was \$319,399, and its builder was Jno. J. Dunnivant & Co. It was completed by Dedication Day, was occupied at that time by the U. S. regular troops and later was used as a sculpture shop.

Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education, has charge of the exhibits to be placed in this building.



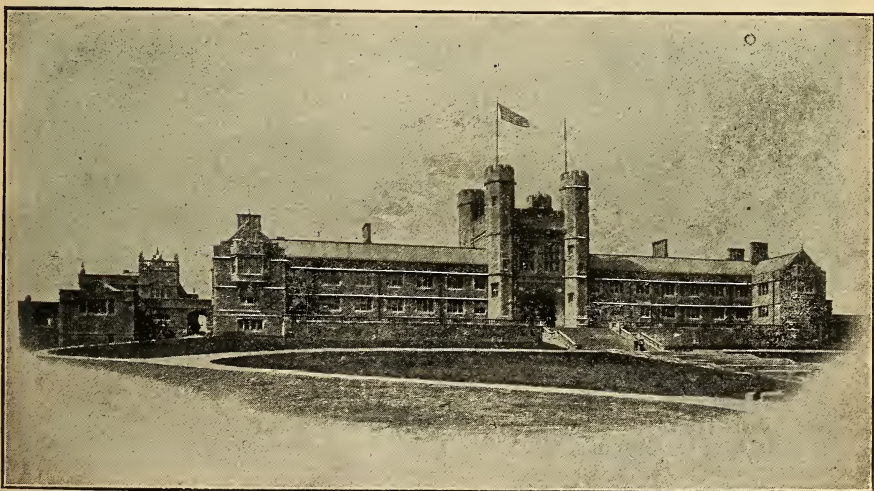
MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.

The Mines and Metallurgy Building forms part of the east wing of the fan-like general ground plan of the Exposition. The outside dimensions are 525x750 feet. The building is divided into eight oblong parts almost equal in area. The division is accomplished with glass-covered and ventilated arcades, from 30 to 50 feet wide, which makes it possible that each one of the eight divisions shall receive abundant light from every side and that no skylights shall be necessary directly over any of the exhibition spaces. At the intersection of the two principal arcades through the main axis a colonnaded rotunda is shown with an appropriate monument.

The ground floor will furnish an exhibition space of about 265,000 square feet and about 150,000 square feet may be gained by the introduction of galleries. A sub-division of the exhibit space into numerous alcoves for each classification is suggested. The walls of the building are set back from the facade 18 or 20 feet, forming a covered loggia which surrounds the entire building. Mr. Theo. C. Link, of St. Louis, was the architect.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The Administration Building at the World's Fair, St. Louis, is the principal structure of eleven new buildings known as the Washington University group, which is to be the permanent home of the university after the close of the Exposition. All are in the Tudor Gothic style of architecture as exemplified in the college buildings of England of the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. The Administration Building is 325x118 feet, and has in the center a massive tower 77 feet high, topped by four octagon towers, one at each corner. The doorway in the tower is a magnificent arch. The facade of the tower is elaborately ornamented with canopied niches and with strong courses, on which appear the heraldic shield bearing the university coat of arms. In front of the entrance is a terrace 50x264 feet and leading up to the terrace are steps of cut granite 35 feet wide. The building is of pink Missouri granite, with Bedford (Indiana) limestone trimmings, cost \$250,000, and is fireproof throughout.



President Francis and Secretary Stevens have offices in the building, and so has the National Commission. The Board of Lady Managers and the Missouri Commission will also be located there until their respective buildings are completed. The Division of Exhibits and Division of Exploitation take up a large part of the building and the Department of Concessions occupies one of the big office rooms.

The rooms of two large buildings adjoining—Busch Building and Cupples Building No. 1—are also used for the administration work of the Exposition.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The United States Government Building, designed by James Knox Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, will be situated on the high ground to the southeast of the Mines and Metallurgy Building, and at the head of the Grand Avenue between that building and the Liberal Arts Building. The approaches will be of a monumental character, in keeping with the building itself. Access to the central pavilion will be by a great flight of steps 100 feet wide adorned with statues. A platform 45x125 feet, with an exedra at either end, will be situated in the center of the flight. Two smaller flights 50 feet wide, also adorned with statues, will give access to the end pavilion. Hamps 30 feet wide of a gentle incline will lead from the lower level of the Exposition grounds to the level of the Government Building. They will connect the main central flight of steps with the two smaller flights. The slope of the hill toward the Exposition will be covered with and laid out in formal beds of herbaceous flowers, clipped hedges and trimmed trees. The contract for



the construction of the building was let October 14 to W. O. & C. G. Burton on their bid of \$268,980. The architect describes the building as follows:

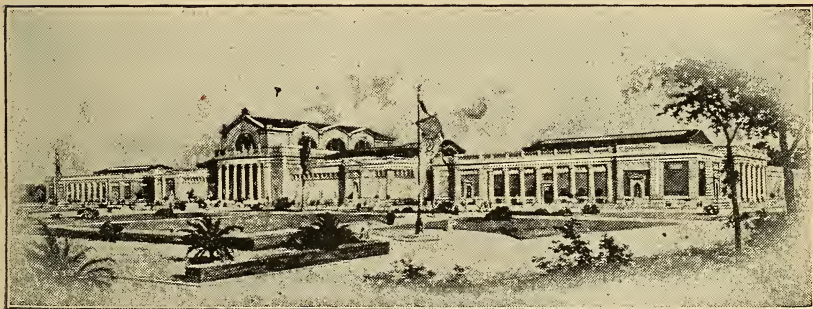
"The general style of the building will be the Pseudo Classic; somewhat less festive than the other Exposition buildings, but by its breadth of treatment and purity of detail will express its function—the Government Building. The main facade will be 764 feet in length with center and end pavilion connected with a colonnade of Ionic columns 5 feet in diameter and 45 feet high. The central pavilion with the colonnade on either side will form a portico 15 feet wide and 524 feet long, 50 feet above the level of the general Exposition buildings, from which a beautiful view of the Exposition may be obtained.

"An attic 15 feet in height, richly ornamented with statues, will surmount the Ionic order already described. The height from the bottom of the stylobate to the top of the attic will be 82 feet. The portico leading to the central pavilion will consist of free standing Ionic columns, while those of the end pavilions will be 'in Antis.' The center of the building will be surmounted by a dome 100 feet in diameter, similar in general character to the dome of the Pantheon at Rome. The top of the quadriga which surrounds it will be 175 feet

above the ground. Ample opportunities will be offered by the designer for sculptural adornment. The sculpture will be symbolical of the Republic and the Arts of Peace. In general character the sculpture will be more restrained than has been the custom with Exposition work, violent action not being considered appropriate for plastic representation.

"The material used will be staff. The building in general will be white, with strong color treatment on the interior walls of the pavilions and colonnades. In plan the building will be rectangular with the projecting pavilions, already described, at either end. The interior floor area will be 175 feet by 724 feet, entirely free of columns, the roof being carried with steel trusses 175 feet in span, 70 feet high and 35 feet apart. There will be no skylights, as the building will be lighted entirely by clear stories. The end facades will contain one central portico and will be 250 feet long.

"On the longitudinal axis of the Government Building to the southwest will be situated the building for the United States Fish Commission. It will be square in plan, 135 feet by 135 feet, and in general character will harmonize with its large neighbors."

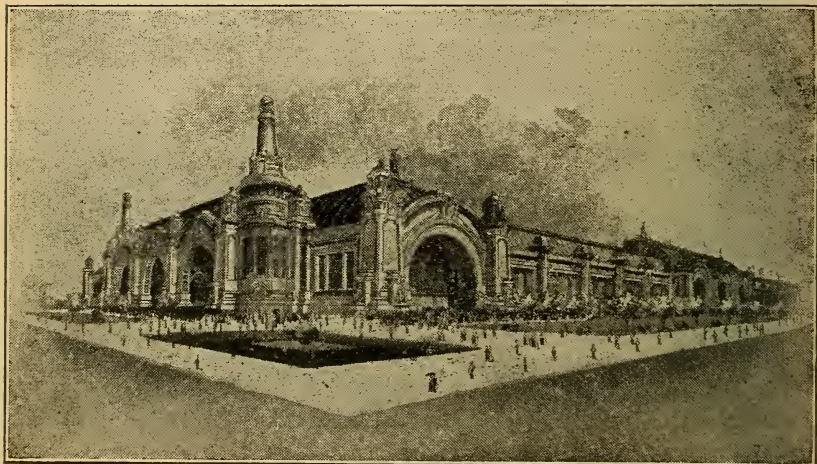


THE ART PALACE.

The Art Palace of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, now well on the way toward completion, differs in one important essential from the art buildings at Chicago and those at Paris. All the exhibits will be installed upon one floor—there will be no upstairs galleries, no long staircases to ascend and descend. The authorities of the Department demanded the observation of four conditions in the planning of the Art Palace; first, that the galleries should be adequately lighted; second, that they should be well ventilated; third, that the buildings should be so arranged as to afford the free circulation of large numbers of visitors without danger of congestion, and, fourth, that the structures should be fireproof. It is sincerely hoped that the architects to whom the task of designing the buildings was entrusted, will accomplish these desired results.

The Art Palace is located upon a hill south of the main group of exhibit buildings and is entirely isolated from other exhibition structures. It consists of four pavilions, the aggregate length of the front of which is 830 feet and the depth 450 feet. The central structure is of brick and stone and is permanent. The two side pavilions, which are temporary structures, are of brick, with decorative details in staff.

In the rear of the Art Palace, provision is made for an elaborate system of decorative gardens, with fountains, flowers and ornamental shrubbery. A special Pavilion is provided for Sculpture. Certain pieces of statuary appropriate to the position will be installed outdoors. In the immediate neighborhood of the Art Palace many large forest trees have been left standing, which will add much to the beauty of the general effect. The Art Palace contains one hundred and thirty-four sky-lighted galleries, a large court for the exhibition of sculpture and a number of side-lighted galleries, especially well adapted for the exhibition of works belonging to certain groups of the classification. For sculptural decoration as applied to architecture, there are special galleries opening into the sculpture court of the central pavilion, so that these exhibits, closely related both to sculpture and architecture, may be installed, practically, with both.

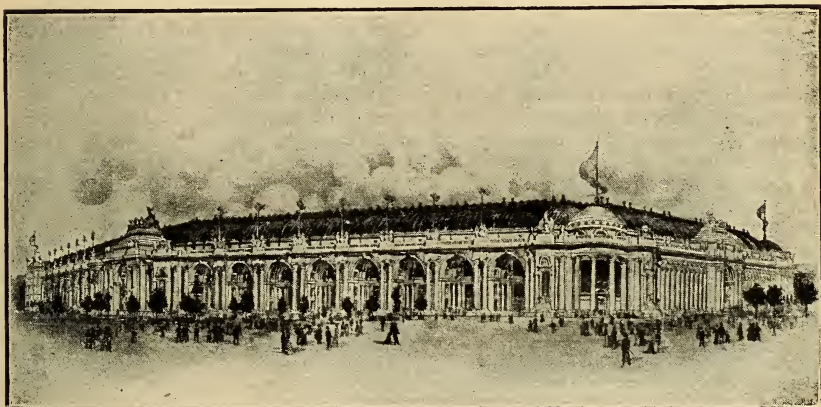


TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

The Transportation Building is 525x1,300 feet, being as wide as the Varied Industries Building, a short distance east, and 100 feet longer. To the south is the Machinery Building and on the north across Lindell avenue are some of the chief attractions of the "Pike." Skinker road separates the west end of the structure from the pavilions of Great Britain, Mexico and other foreign countries. The architect was Mr. E. L. Masqueray, the Exposition's Chief of Design, in the Division of Works. The distinguishing feature is the massing of three great entrance ways at each end so as to form an arcade, taking up almost the entire facade. Director of Works Taylor says of the structure:

"The Transportation Building covers over 15 acres. The facades show a most pleasing adaptation of the French Renaissance. The building combines a feeling of the magnificent Exposition building and of the high-class railroad depot, which prevail on the European continent. These two essential elements are apparent throughout the structure. On the east and west fronts are three magnificent arches, which embrace more than half of the entire facade. Each of

the arched openings is 64 feet wide and 52 feet high. Through the archways 14 permanent railroad tracks will be laid from one end of the building to the other. At the sides of the three openings the projecting angles are accentuated by tower or pylon effect, which reach to a height of 150 feet to the base of the crowning statue. The pylons are not so much accentuated as to be obtrusive, or out of harmony with the structure. The roof treatment of the building is peculiarly happy. Over each of the big archways is a lofty curve which supplies a background for the architectural features.



MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

The Manufactures Building, designed by Carrere & Hastings, of New York, is one of the leading structures in the big Exposition picture. It is located symmetrically with the Varied Industries Building, and both are in the first view of the picture of lagoons, cascades and hanging gardens, which the visitor gets as he enters the grounds by the main entrance. Isaac S. Taylor, chairman of the Commission of Architects for the St. Louis World's Fair, writes as follows about the Manufactures Building:

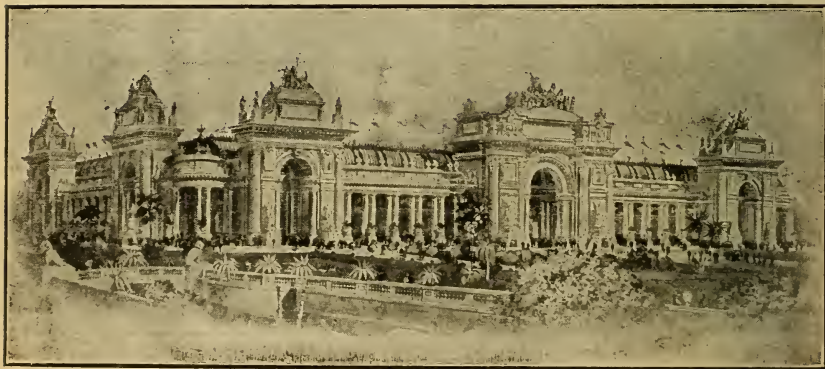
"It is a noble composition developed in the Corinthian order of architecture. It lies in the main picture, being one of the buildings on the entrance to the main boulevard or central spacing. The structure has a northern frontage of 1,200 feet, with a depth of 525 feet on the main boulevard. The architects have designed noble and imposing entrances at the centers of the main façades. A triumphal arch motive is designed at the entrance at the center angle of the north front.

"The architects have arranged corner entrances into this building. Entrances at the corners of buildings are difficult to so design as to be in perfect harmony with the architecture of the building in general. Without skillful treatment such entrances would not be acceptable from an artistic standpoint, but such entrances as Carrere & Hastings supply will please both the layman and the expert. Graceful groups of sculpture will ornament and accentuate the four main entrances on the sides.

LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

The Liberal Arts Building is built of staff. Its contract price was \$475,000 and its builder the Kellermann Contracting Company. Although following the prevailing style of architecture of the Exposition—the Renaissance—it adheres very closely to classic lines. The long facade, especially, shows a magnificent entrance, almost pure Corinthian. Here is what the architects, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, say of their structure:

“The style of architecture is a severe treatment of the French Renaissance for the exterior facades. In fact, the treatment embodies rather a feeling of the classic than of the renaissance. It has been the endeavor of the architects to depend largely on sculpture in the decoration of the building, refraining from the over-use of stereotyped architectural ornamentation. The main facade is 750 feet long and is made interesting by the use of a central pavilion and of two end pavilions. The center pavilion is brought somewhat above the connecting buildings, which unite it with the pavilions on either side. Each of the three pavilions, on the fronts, forms an elegant entrance to the building.



“On the main facade are three entrances and on the 525-foot facades are two entrances, one in each of the end pavilions. The main entrance is in the form of a hemi-cycle with circular colonnades. The ceiling of this hemi-cycle is frescoed on a background of old gold. The decorations and ornaments are brought out in relief. In the loggias of the building are mural frescoes on old gold backgrounds, which add subdued color to the picture.”

It was in this building that the Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund last June was held.

“The architects have developed a most skillful arrangement of the roof lines. They give light and ventilation and at the same time avoid the extensive and troublesome skylights frequently used on structures of this kind. The design of the facades of the building employs the open colonnade treatment, which is very acceptable in a climate like that of St. Louis. This affords both a passageway for visitors and offers the shadow relief that will enhance the beauty of the design.

VARIED INDUSTRIES BUILDING.

The Varied Industries Building is a magnificent structure on the outer perimeter of the main picture of the Fair. The building presents a facade of 1,200 feet on the north and south and 525 feet on the east and west, giving 656,250 feet of exhibition space all on the ground floor. In the center of the north facade is a low dome flanked by towers about 200 feet high. These towering features afford ample space for electrical display and illumination. Numerous entrances are on the facades, exclusive of the main entrance in the center.

A specially featured entrance is made at the center of the south facade, a magnificent circular colonnade being thrown out in front of it. A considerable portion of one of the two large courts will be taken up with exhibits from Germany.



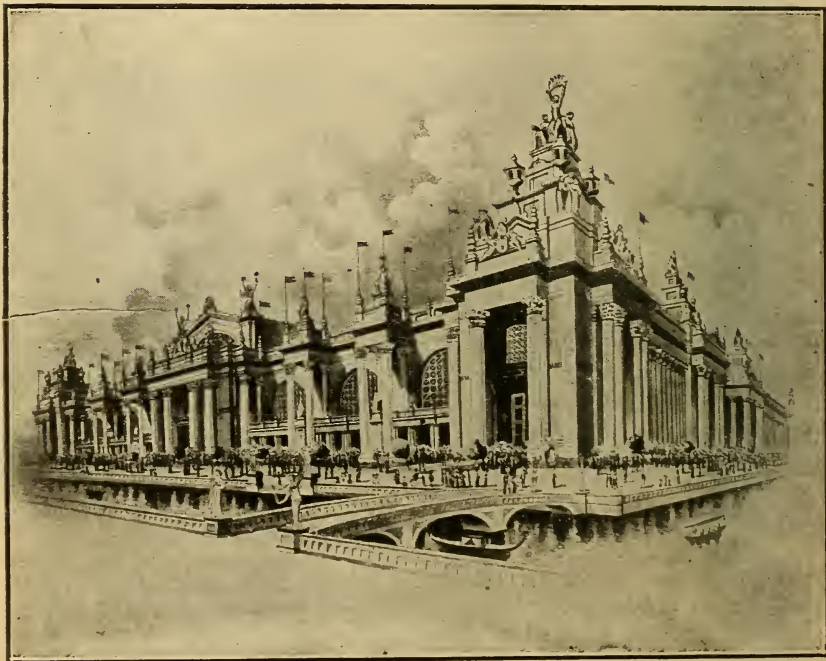
Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, were the architects, and the Rountree Construction Company erected the building at a cost of about \$650,000. It was practically completed Dedication Day, April 30, 1903, and was occupied by the members of the National Guard, who picketed the grounds and participated in the Military Parade on that occasion. The building houses exhibits of manufacturing processes and of manufactures. Milan H. Hulbert, Chief of the Department of Manufactures, has charge of the exhibits in the structure.

Germany excels in industrial arts of every kind. France sent jewelry, silverware, bronzes, pottery, costumes, millinery, etc. Japan exhibits a fine collection of porcelain, pottery, carved ivory and wood, lacquer work, embroideries and silk. Here as well as in the Palace of Manufactures, the various industries appear not only in the form of finished products, but are exemplified by workshops which produce the finest specimens on the ground. The appliances and processes for making jewelry, the process of diamond selection and cutting, of engraving on fine stones, of watch and clock manufacture, and many other equipments and processes are shown.

ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

The Electricity Building was erected by the William Goldie Sons Company, the contract price being \$399,940. The structure was planned by Walker & Kimball, of Boston and Omaha, who were chief architects of the Omaha Exposition. It is located on the main central avenue and forms one of the leading elements of the main Exposition picture. It has a frontage of 650 feet toward the north and 525 feet toward the east, facing the main lagoon.

The design is a bold columnated treatment of the Corinthian order. The columns are carried well down toward the ground, to give height to the facades. The latter are well accentuated by elevated pediments and tower effects over the four main entrances and at the



corners. Over the accentuated places, as well as over the twin columns, which form a pleasing variation of the treatment of the facades, opportunity for ample sculptural decoration is supplied.

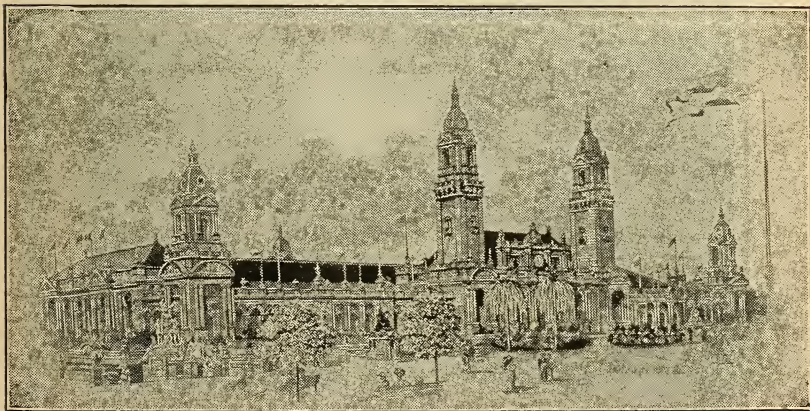
The fenestration is bold and appropriate, giving ample light and substantial wall treatment. On two sides of the building are loggias which add pleasing effects of light and shadow. There are numerous openings on the facades, such as exhibitors always seek in selecting their exhibit space. The plan of the building is simple and well treated, showing an effort to supply as much exhibit space as is possible with the 292,000 square feet of floor space. The exhibit space is compact and symmetrical. An extensive balcony sweeps around four sides of the building, supplying 100,000 square feet of additional space.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

The Machinery Building for the St. Louis World's Fair cost about \$500,000. The building's main dimensions are 525 feet by 1,000 feet. It is served by a gigantic traveling crane, and by two tracks of railway running through the building from east to west.

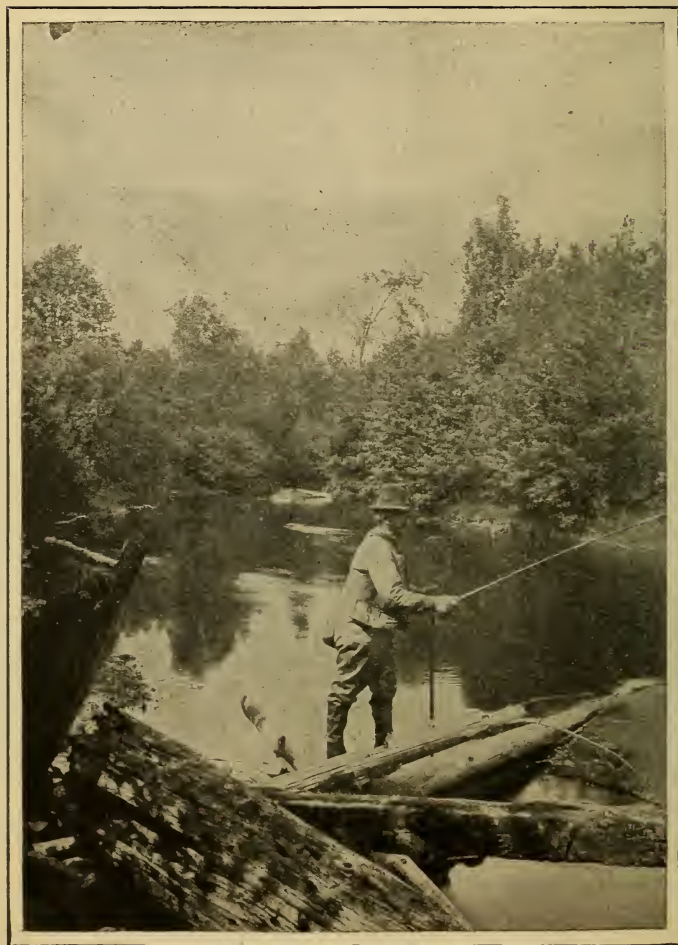
The ground allotted for the building is of peculiar shape, viz., a large parallelogram with a huge corner piece cut out of the southeast angle. Widmann, Walsh & Boisselier, of St. Louis, the architects, have furnished the following statement in regard to the structure:

"In a building of this immense magnitude it behooves the designer to apply symmetrical treatment whenever feasible, and we have, therefore, designed the four facades subservient to this principle. In the south front towards the hill, the main entrance shows a triple arcade have formed on each of these axes a cross aisle and nave of eighty feet has an arcade of seven arches as a center feature. The two axes of these central features are 160 feet apart, and in our ground plan we have formed on each of these axes a cross-aisle and nave of eighty feet in width. These two aisles are connected by a lower room, with lantern light above.



"The east facade shows a comparatively low building centered by two gables and smaller entrance feature. The re-entering angle on the southwest corner is very interesting in its development. The other corner features are each made with a triumphal arch entrance taken from the principal motif, with two of the principal pavilions in the line of the facades. As a land mark we have used two large towers, raised in the center of the immense main aisle of the structure, and immediately back of the large arcade feature of the north facade. The towers are safely built upon massive piers and form a magnificent corner turning feature in the general complex of exposition buildings, the Machinery Building being the end one of the main group.

"The plan has been arranged with special reference to the admission of daylight, which enters, through clerestory windows, all the principal aisles. These windows afford ample ventilation and are intended to be readily accessible for opening.



BASS STREAM IN CLARE COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

THE FAIR.

Trip Through the Grounds.

When you arrive at the grounds, either by street or railroad you pay the admission fee: Adults, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents; under 5, free. You pass into the grand court and there the main picture spreads out before you. The stately dome of Festival Hall crowns the hill. On the face of the hill the cascades pouring a flood of crystal water into the Grand Basin. To the right and left are the exhibit palaces. Above the palaces to the left is Government Hill, upon which rests the U. S. Government Buildings. In the distance is the dome of the Missouri Building. In the background you get a glimpse of many State buildings, which occupy the Plateau of States of Art Hill. To the right of the picture is the Agriculture Hall, a grand pavilion covering 21 acres. Near this beautiful picture is the Washington University. To the right of this we get a glimpse of the Pike. Without pausing for closer inspection, you turn to the right and enter the Intramural Railway Station for a ride around the grounds. The tracks are partly on the surface, partly sub-surface and partly elevated. The fare is ten cents for the circuit. As the train leaves the terminal station, it proceeds due west for half a mile paralleled with the Administration ave. From the window on the right you see the rear line of numerous alluring Midway attractions which line the Pike. The first stopping place, 1,350 feet w. (Station No. 2) From the window you can see the Transportation, Electricity, Machinery and Varied Industries Palaces. Beyond which you see w. pavilion. To the right is Jerusalem. From this point the w. pavilion of the Art Palace group is seen. The n. windows afford a view of the Pike. In passing Transportation Palace on the left you catch a glimpse of the mammoth wrecking crane.

(University Bl.). Skinker road, 1,600 feet, crosses Administration av. at Station No. 3. The famous road is practically the western limit of St. Louis. Administration entrance is 600 feet n. on Skinker road. Terminal loops on the Easton av. and Suburban electric lines are located here. From this point you can see several striking features of the Pike. Foreign pavilions of Great Britain, France and Mexico are in full view for a moment on the s. side. As the train passes on in the distance is Agriculture Hill. As the train circles n. at this point to go around the Administration group.

We pass on close to the Hall of Anthropology. N. beyond the Hall of Anthropology is the library building of the university, known as the Hall of Congresses. To the w. of the Hall of Congresses is the Woman's Building, opposite which we make our next stop, 2,000 feet. (Station No. 4.) You also see the Barracks of the Jefferson Guards close to Station No. 4 on the right side.

Convention entrance to the grounds lies close to the station n., and here are cars for Clayton, Webster Groves, Kirkwood, etc., Suburban Electric Railway.

The Aeronautic Concourse, for races of airships and dirigible balloons, is in view at Station No. 4. The parade grounds and barracks for visiting military companies and back of this the barracks for the military. The United States Government Alaskan exhibit is directly s. of Forsyth av. or (Olympian Way).

The Athletic Field is close to the w. limits. As you circle s. here (Station Nos. 5 and 6), 1,500 feet, you center the plant devoted to

physical culture. You pass now out of the Administration district into the site devoted to outdoor exhibits of agriculture and forestry. The Alaskan Indians are in view as you turn s., and the great map in plants of the United States comes into view and the fine wild game exhibit of the State of Missouri. The Philippine Encampment comes into view as you approach Agriculture Hill. At Station No. 7 you pass the South Sea possessions, installed by the United States Government at a cost of \$1,000,000.

Arrowhead Lake lies between you and Filipinos. Agriculture Hill lies to the right as you come back toward Skinker road. (University av.). Here you see the grand Floral Clock. Beside it are the Government buildings of Ceylon and Canada. You approach the pavilion of the French, the Grand Trianon and Garden of Versailles. Opposite is the lake built for the U. S. life-saving exhibitions.

Agriculture Hall occupies your attention at this point, 2,000 feet, at Station No. 8. This vast building covers 21 acres and has 7 miles of aisles.

Japanese Government buildings and garden, e. of Station No. 7, are now in view; also the Machinery Palace with power house in the foreground. S. of the Japanese exhibit, two fine State buildings, Illinois and California, come in view.

Horticulture Hall comes next as you continue s. along Skinker road (University av.) to Station No. 9. It occupies the hill s. of the Palace of Agriculture. From Station No. 9 you see the rear of the Philippine exhibit, which covers 40 acres. S. of the Philippine Encampment is a large tract of land devoted to the Forestry Exhibit of the U. S. Government. Further to the s. are the barracks of the Mexican rurales.

The Boer camp occupies a wooded slope e. of Skinker road. The Jerusalem exhibit again appears.

The Live Stock and Dairy Barns lie between Horticulture Hall and Agriculture entrance at the s. limits of the grounds. They are accessible from Station No. 9. The Chouteau av. electric line has its terminal loop near Agriculture entrance. On the route you pass the wild animal exhibit of the State of California. (Station No. 10.) You again are in the Boers' camp. (Station No. 11.) From n. window you observe a large group of State buildings—Virginia, a replica of Monticello, Georgia; home of Gen. Gordon at Atlanta; the Hermitage, erected by the State of Tennessee, and the Temple of Fraternity.

The Plateau of States—A grand aggregation of fine buildings—occupies the part of the grounds we now approach. This extends from the e. side of Art Hill to the s. e. corner of the grounds.

Now we are passing the mining gulch. In passing from Station No. 12, from the e. window of the car, you can see signs of mining. The train turns now to the s. toward Station No. 13, 2,000 feet, and we see the Inside Inn. Here there are accommodations for 6,000 guests at fixed rates. Surrounding this are some very fine State buildings.

State Building entrance (Station No. 14), 1,500 feet. We see Washington's Headquarters and Beauvoir, the home of Jefferson Davis, in the Mississippi Building. The palatial quarters of the New York Commission and other important buildings appear to view as you turn n. from this gate, Iowa, Indiana, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Washington. In the distance you can see Maine, West Virginia, New Mexico, Michigan, Rhode Island and the Sigourney Mansion, built by the State of Connecticut. As you move northward

along the borders of the grounds you approach, 2,000 feet, (Station No. 15) the Missouri State Building, towering grandly above Government Hill. The grade descends here by broad terraces to the level of the main picture. The United States Government Building, with a fine composition of steps, ascending from the Liberal Arts and Mines Palaces. W. of the U. S. Government Building is the U. S. Fisheries Exhibit in a specially constructed building, the U. S. coats defense guns, mortar batteries, gun lifts, etc.

Passing Government Hill and the U. S. Government Buildings, you approach the main picture from the south on an elevated structure, 1,000 feet long, which carries you over the River Des Peres.

Camps of the U. S. Marine Corps and Field Hospital are seen on the left as you pass the Liberal Arts Building. Then you pass the Police Station, Press Building and five fire engine houses.

Opposite the Plaza of Orleans you stop (2,000 feet) at Station No. 16. You again get a good view of the Cascades and Art Hill. The tower of wireless telegraph is seen opposite Station No. 16.

The Model City comes next, with its hospital, school, library, town hall, etc. You reach the end of your destination, 1,000 feet, the terminus of the Intramural Railway Station No. 17, having traveled over 7 miles. You thus pass through a model railway station into a model street. You have just spent 40 minutes in making the trip and caught a glimpse of the grandest fair ever held.

PLAN AND SCOPE.

City of St. Louis, \$5,000,000.

Popular subscription, \$5,000,000.

United States Government, \$11,000,000.

States and Territories, \$7,000,000.

Concessions, \$6,000,000.

Foreign Governments, \$5,000,000.

Exhibits, \$11,000,000.

Total, \$50,000,000.

St. Louis World's Fair, ground area covered, 1,240 acres.

Chicago Columbian Exposition, ground area covered, 633 acres.

Paris Exposition, ground area covered, 336 acres.

Pan-American, Buffalo, ground area covered, 300 acres.

Centennial, Philadelphia, ground area covered, 236 acres.

Trans-Mississippi, Omaha, ground area covered, 150 acres.

Leading Governments of the world to participate.

All States and Territories of the United States to take part.

Exhibits arranged in fifteen great departments.

Education and Social Economy building, 400x600 feet.

Palace of Art, 836x422, fireproof; cost, \$945,000.

Electricity building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$399,940.

Textiles building, 525x150 feet; cost, \$319,399.

Liberal Arts building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$460,000.

Manufactures building covers fourteen acres; cost, \$845,000.

Varied Industries building, fourteen acres; cost, \$604,000.

Machinery building covers twelve acres; cost, \$600,000.

Transportation building covers fifteen acres; cost, \$700,000.

Agriculture building covers twenty acres; cost, \$800,000.

Twenty-five acres devoted to Live Stock Exhibits.

Horticultural building, 300x1,000 feet; cost, \$200,000.

Forestry and Fisheries building, 400x600 feet.

Mining and Metallurgy building, 525x750 feet; cost, \$500,000.

Government building, 850x200 feet; to cost \$450,000.

Special buildings for Anthropology and Ethnology.

Building and Athletic grounds for Physical Culture.

Acreage World's Fair suite, 1,200; value, \$15,000,000.

Washington University buildings used by World's Fair; cost, \$1,500,000.

Exposition will show processes, as well as products.

Missouri building (permanent); cost, \$300,000.

Fraternal Orders building, eighty rooms; cost, \$200,000.

Magnificent landscape effects are planned.

Beautiful fountains, flowers, shrubs and trees.

Hundreds of groups of costly original statuary.

Wonderful electrical effects on grounds and buildings.

Over 20,000 horse power for Exposition uses.

Tournament of Airships; prizes amount to \$200,000.

Intramural Railway to all parts of the grounds.

The keynote of the St. Louis World's Fair is life and motion.

No charge is made for space or power in any exhibit building.

The Exposition opens at 8:00 a. m. The exhibit palaces open at 9 a. m. The day ends at sundown. The gates close at 11 o'clock.

Nearly 1,000 buildings compose the Exposition.

States and Territories have forty-five buildings.

The Philippine exhibit has forty acres.

The foreign pavilions, of which there are about forty, each typical of the country that built it.

The Administration group are permanent college buildings.

Nearly every foreign nation has a typical garden.

The Exposition shows a large number of beautiful gardens.

Sculpture, statuary, groups and figures have no relation to buildings.

There are 70,000 separate exhibitors.

Concessions are divided into geographical, scientific, illusory, restaurant and selling concessions.

Special Events.—Music in concerts, competition by bands, organists, orchestras and choruses; conventions and congresses; athletic events, including the Olympian games; airship contests; military drills and encampments.

GROUNDINGS.

The main picture of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition formed by big exhibit buildings, lawns, trees, lagoons, basins and cascades, is in the shape of a fan.

The buildings are ivory white, with dashes of color on the roofs, to relieve the strain on the visitors' eyes.

A fine sewer system, water service for domestic use and fire service system.

Nature prevails in the western part of the Exposition, as art and industry do in the eastern part. Forestry, agriculture, horticulture, live stock, fish, game, uncivilized and half-civilized men make their appearance here. Most interesting are the exhibits of the Philipinos and Indians, never seen in such abundance before, and only in America possible at all. From the ethnographic and anthropologic point of view alone a two weeks' stay in the Exposition is more instructive than two years' travel through all the five continents of the globe.

SPECIAL FEATURES AT THE FAIR.

Cascades—the most striking feature of the Exposition.

Grand Basin—600 feet in diameter.

Grand Pipe Organ—is the largest organ in the world.

The Rose Garden—the largest rose garden in the world—75,000 rose bushes.

Floral Clock—has a dial 100 feet in diameter; at night it will be illuminated by 1,000 lamps.

The Sunken Garden—is 3 feet below the general level.

Queen's Jubilee Gifts.—The finest collection of costly presents ever exhibited.

Map of the U. S.—in plants costing \$10,000, covering five acres.

Model Street and City.—The street 1,200 feet long. The buildings are all models of their kind.

Vatican Treasures.—They were sent by the Pope, and are officially in charge of Cardinal Satolli.

Statue of Vulcan.—The statue is 56 feet high and weighs 100,000 pounds; cost \$20,000.

Sculpture.—Over 100 American sculptors at an expense of \$500,000.

ENTRANCES TO GROUNDS AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Exposition has 11 entrances which are officially known under the following names:

Lindell Boulevard Entrance (main entrance).	
Pike Entrance.	North Side
Administration Entrance.	
Convention Entrance.	
County Entrance.	West Side
Agricultural Entrance.	
Taylor City Belt Entrance.	
South Entrance.	South Side
State Buildings Entrance.	
Government Entrance.	East Side
Parade Entrance.	

THE NIGHT SCENE.

The radiant beauty of the night scene will far surpass the expectations of any who may attempt to picture it in advance of its realization. In the creation of the night picture every builder's art has a share. The sculptor's rare work, the architect's rich designs, the landscape architect's clever arrangement of fountains, plants, flowers and trees will all take on new beauty under the electric glow of half a million bulbs. Almost the entire energy of the Exposition power plant is available for the electric picture. The Mechanical and Electrical Bureau has worked out a scheme of illumination that promises results never before realized in spectacular magnificence. While the buildings are reconstructed in fire for the night view by means of the festive shimmer of countless filaments, the picture is accentuated by the piercing rays of arc lamps at salient points upon all the principal structures.



After A Day's Hunt. ❧ Highlands of Ontario.



A Washington County Maine Deer.

WORLD'S FAIR

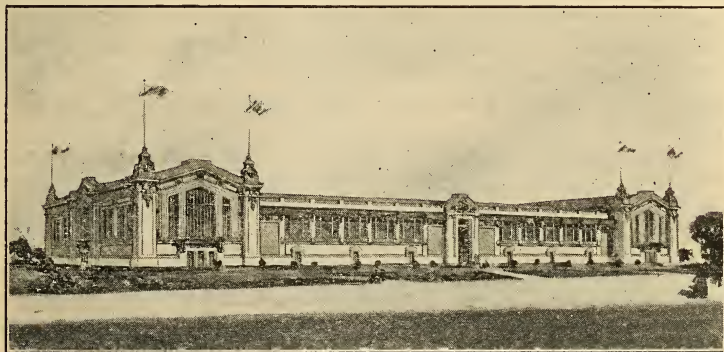
St. Louis, U. S. A., 1904

Fish From All Waters

Interesting Exhibits Will Abound in the Forestry, Fish and Game Building
at the World's Fair

The Forestry, Fish and Game building stands west of the French National reservation, 850 feet west of Skinker road and 100 feet south of Forsythe avenue. The building is on a terrace five feet high, and is reached by broad stretches of ornate stairs on either side. The structure is 300 feet by 600 feet, and was designed by E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design of the Exposition. The cornice line is 58 feet high and the apex of the gables is 74 feet from the ground. There are no towering features. The long facades are broken by gables on the corners and in the centers of the long fronts. The gables are flanked by large flag staffs with spreading bases, which serve to elevate the roof line.

As in the palaces of Agriculture and Horticulture which are not included in the fan-shaped central picture, color will be applied in the decoration of the Forestry, Fish and Game building.



FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME BUILDING

The building is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. Light is admitted by large windows on all sides, and monitor lights vary the large roof area. Posts and trusses are so arranged that they perform their functions without obstructing the view. The central nave is 85 feet wide, entirely free of posts. Four smaller aisles, two on either side, are 50 feet wide.

The fish tanks are constructed on the east side of the building. These vary in length from 6 to 14 feet. Within the building west of the aquariums is a pool 25 feet wide by 50 feet long, crossed by a rustic bridge. Big fish will swim in the crystal water in the pool, and their movements may be observed from the bridge.

West of the pool are four ponds 20 by 60 feet. The banks of these are bordered with masses of rock, stretches of sand and gravel, and aquatic plants, giving them the appearance of natural bodies of water. Wire netting will surround and cover two of the ponds, making a suitable home for aquatic birds. The two remaining ponds will be used for a display of fish. Still further west is a circular marine basin 40 feet in diameter. This will be filled with sea water and in it will be shown many of the interesting salt water fish.

A large glass tank will constitute the improvised home for New Jersey oysters, clams, shrimps, crabs, lobsters and other shell fish. The environments will be so natural that the fish will, it is expected, live and thrive just as they do on the Jersey shores. Mud from the Jersey oyster beds will be dredged and transported to the World's Fair. A thick coating will be spread over the bottom of the tank and on this will be poured five and one-half feet of salt water, brought from New Jersey's shores.

SIX DAYS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

First day should be spent in selecting your hotel or boarding-house. Then take the railway or street-car line to the grounds. Spend part of the afternoon in viewing the Main Picture and the Architecture and Sculpture. Then take in the Pike, and have dinner at one of the numerous restaurants. After dinner a Gondola ride and the rest of the evening viewing the illumination.

Second day. Start early; spend the morning hours at the Philippine exhibition. After lunch spend considerable time at the Forestry, Fishery and Game Building and Preserves; visit Arrowhead Lake, and the Giant Map and Tree planting. After dinner take one hour Intramural Railway tour of the grounds. Select one of the numerous roof-gardens on the Pike and view the illumination.

Third day should be spent in the vicinity of the Administration Group of Buildings, also view the Government Buildings of Holland, Sweden, Austria, Argentine, Belgium, China, Cuba, Italy, Brazil, Siam, Mexico, France and Great Britain. Lunch at one of the foreign restaurants. The afternoon at the Hall of Congresses, Woman's Building, Stadium and Gymnasium. Dinner at the Tyrolean Alps, and a view of the electric illumination from the Plaza of St. Louis, and a ride on the Lagoons.

Fourth day should be devoted to the study of the treasures of fine arts in the Art Hill Group. Then take in Jerusalem and have lunch at a very fine cafe. Then a visit to the Plateau of States and the U. S. Government Building. View the United States Coast Defense drills for heavy guns, U. S. Marine Corps, War Hospital; also the United States Bird Exhibit and the United States Fish Hatcheries. Dinner at one of the restaurants on the Pike and the rest of the evening spend in the Summer Gardens, viewing the illumination.

Fifth day. Early start. Visit the Model City, Palace of Education, Organ Recital in the Festival Hall. Luncheon in the Pavilion Restaurant. Afternoon in the Palace of Liberal Arts. Dinner in the Model City. Evening on the Pike observing the illumination.

Sixth day. Visit the Department of Manufactures and the two Palaces of Varied Industries. Visit the Cascades. Lunch in a convenient restaurant. Afternoon spend in the Mines and Metallurgy Building and the Electricity and Machinery Buildings. Early dinner on the Pike, then visit one of the Summer Gardens and return to lodgings.

This arrangement of days is offered as a suggestion and can be varied in any manner as the taste of the reader may dictate.

T. P. A.

Headquarters for members of the Travelers' Protective Association and their friends are at the T. P. A. building on the Plateau of States, between the State buildings of Washington and Louisiana. It has a large central hall for receptions, lounging, toilet and other rooms. The \$15,000 which the building cost was raised by members of the T. P. A.

CONVENTIONS AND SPECIAL DAYS.

APRIL.

- 30 FORMAL OPENING OF THE UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, with Impressive Ceremonies.

MAY.

- 1- 2 United Christian Party, Sunday; service at the Coliseum, 13th and Locust sts.
- 11-13 Missouri Funeral Directors' Association.
- 12-19 Canadian Ticket Agents' Association.
- 16-21 Ohio Normal University.
- 16-21 National and International Good Roads Convention.
19 Good Roads Day.
- 19-21 National Editorial Association.
- 20 Rebekah Day.
Missouri State Medical Association.
- 21 Machinists.
- 22-23 Council of Jewish Women.
23 to June 6, Culver Military Academy (Culver, Ind.).
24 Cincinnati.
- 24-28 Operative Millers of America.
25 to June 3, **WEST POINT CADETS**. Five hundred officers and cadets.
- 26 Missouri Bankers' Association.
National Mothers' Congress.
- 27 Wentworth Military Academy (Lexington, Mo.).
27 to June 5, State College of Kentucky.
27 to June 6, Kentucky Military Academy.
- 28 Millers.
- 28-29 North American Skat Convention.
29 to June 7, St. John's Military College (Annapolis, Md.).
- 30 Decoration Day Ceremonies, by G. A. R. Post, St. Louis, and Department G. A. R., in Festival Hall.
- 30-31 Waterways Convention.

JUNE.

- 1 American Press Humorists' Day.
- 1- 2 National Federation of Musical Clubs.
Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Blacksburg, Va.).
2 Kentucky (Natal Day).
- 2-10 Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge).
- 2-16 North Carolina National Guard, Co. K, 2d Regiment.
- 3 United Commercial Travelers of America.
Estill Family Reunion (direction of Kentucky branch).
Mark Twain.
- 3-12 Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College.
- 3-18 Hill Military Academy (Portland, Ore.).
4 The Pike—Concessionaires' Celebration.
- 6 International Association Chiefs of Police.
- 6-13 Western Military Academy (Upper Alton, Ill.)
- 6- 7 United States Brewers' Association.
- 6-16 Kansas Wesleyan College (Lincoln, Neb.).

- University of Nebraska (Lincoln, Neb.).
- 7 Minnesota.
- 8 National Society United States Daughters of 1812.
- 8 National Co-operative Congress.
- 8-9 Federation Day Nurseries.
- Christian Brothers College (St. Louis).
- 9-11 American Park and Outdoor Leagues.
- American League for Civic Improvement.
- 10 Travelers' Protective Association.
- Indiana Press.
- 10-18 St. John's Military Academy (Salina, Kan.).
- 10-19 Virginia Military Institute (Lexington, Va.).
- 11-18 Frazier Light Guards (Memphis, Tenn.).
- 13-17 National Municipal Improvement League.
- 13-18 Iowa National Guard, Co. A, 53d Regiment.
- Governor's Grays (Dubuque, Iowa).
- 13-20 St. John's Military Encampment (Delafield, Wis.).
- 14 Montana.
- Daughters of American Revolution.
- 15 Sons of American Revolution.
- Oregon—Celebrating Treaty between United States and Great Britain, 1846, and fixing International Boundary.
- Eclectics.
- Northwestern Military Academy (Highland Park, Ill.).
- 15-28 South Carolina Academy (Citadel, Charleston, S. C.).
- 16 Washington University Alumni (St. Louis).
- 16-17 Iowa.
- National Hay Association.
- 18 Arbeiter Saengerbund.
- P. E. O. Sisterhood.
- 18-28 South Dakota, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.
- Simpson College (Indianola, Ia.).
- 20 West Virginia (Admission to Union).
- 20-22 Railway Clerks of America.
- 20-23 United Typothetae of America.
- 21 Printing and Allied Trades.
- 22 College Editors.
- 23 Order of Railway Clerks of America.
- Junior Order of United American Mechanics.
- New Century Knights and Ladies.
- 24 National Association of Railway Agents.
- Sweden.
- George Rogers Clark.
- 25 Royal Arcanum—Anniversary of Organization.
- 26 to July 5, National Guard of Wisconsin.
- 27 Wisconsin.
- 27 to July 6, Southern Normal University (Huntington, Tenn.).
- 28 Michigan University.
- 28-30 World's Unity League.
- 28 to July 1, Music Teachers' National Association.
- 29 Royal League.
- Paxton Family.
- Roger William University (Nashville, Tenn.).
- 30 United Commercial Travelers.
- Knights of Honor.

JULY.

- 1 Legion of Honor.
 2 Amateur Journalists.
 2-9 Indiana National Guard, Co. B, 1st inft. (Terre Haute, Ind.).
 2-10 Columbus Rifles (Columbus, Ohio).
 3-13 Yale Battalion (New Haven, Conn.).
 4 American Independence Day—Special Ceremonies.
 6 Fisk University (Nashville, Tenn.).
 7 Mississippi.
 Fraternal Tribunes.
 11 Wyoming—Commemorating Anniversary of Statehood.
 11-12 Wachtower Bible and Tract Society.
 12-15 Associated Bill Posters and Distributers.
 12-16 American Osteopathic Association.
 13 National Association Colored Women's Clubs.
 14 French National Day—Fall of the Bastile.
 16-23 Illinois National Guard, 1st Infantry.
 17-23 Georgia State Troops—Columbus Guard, Co. C, 4th Infantry.
 18 United Order of Foresters.
 19-30 Swift's Mission Brigade (Allegheny, Pa.).
 20 Coal Men.
 Wherry Family Reunion.
 20-30 Virginia Volunteers (70th Infantry).
 21 Ancient Order of Hibernians.
 23-30 Illinois National Guard (7th Infantry).
 25 Porto Rico.
 26 Elks.
 26 to Aug. 3, Hampton Fire Department (Hampton, Va.).
 27 Amateur Photographers.
 28 Master Butchers of America.
 30 to Aug. 8, Allegheny Rifles (Allegheny, Pa.).

AUGUST.

- 1-2 Emancipation Day.
 1-10 Virginia Volunteers, 71st Reg't Inft. (Norfolk, Va.).
 Reading Artillerists, Co. A. (Reading, Pa.).
 3-5 International Apple Shippers' Association.
 6 Bohemian—50th Anniversary First Bohemian Society in United States.
 8-10 National Harness Manufacturers.
 National Window Trimmers' Association.
 8-13 International Typographical Union.
 11 **ST. LOUIS DAY.**
 National Automobile Association.
 11-12 Young Men's Baraca Union.
 12 Cuba—Anniversary of Signing Protocol of Treaty of Paris.
 12-21 Culver Summer Naval Academy (Culver, Ind.).
 13 Army of Philippines.
 13-20 Illinois Naval Reserves, 4th Division.
 15-20 Society of American Florists.
 15-25 Hamilton Rifles (Hamilton, Ohio).
 16 Newsboys.
 16-19 National Shorthand Reporters' Association.
 17 Music Dealers' Association.
 18 Stenographers.

- 19 Swiss.
New Mexico—Anniversary of Gov. Kearney taking Possession.
- 20 Pennsylvania—Anniversary Battle of Fallen Timbers.
National Association for the Deaf.
National Deaf Mute Association.
Gallaudet.
- 22 Pythian Day.
Third Reg't, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias (California).
- 22-27 National Firemen's Association.
Knights of the Maccabees, Uniform Rank Encampment.
- 23 Pythian Sisterhood.
Rathbone Sisters.
- 24 Deutscher Krieger Band.
D. O. K. K.
- 25-27 American Institute of Bank Clerks.
National Association of Dental Examiners.
- 26 Ramsey Family Reunion.
- 27 Western Commercial Travelers' Association.
- 30 Improved Order Heptosophs.
- 31 Eagles.
Tyler Family Reunion.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 Tennessee.
Indiana.
- 1-2 Jewelers and Silversmiths.
- 1-15 National Guard of California, Co. D, 7th Infantry.
2 Fraternal Aid Association.
3 Opticians.
Sons and Daughters of Justice.
- 4-10 Modern Woodmen of America.
5 Oklahoma City.
- 5-9 Modern Woodmen of America, Foresters' Teams.
6 Oklahoma.
Woodmen's Modern Protective Association.
- 6-8 National Association of Master Plumbers.
7 United National Association of Post Office Clerks.
Alumni Wells College.
Royal Neighbors.
Brigham Family Reunion.
- 8-10 Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.
9 California—Anniversary of Admission into Union.
House of Hoo-Hoo.
- 10 Spanish War Veterans.
Order of Mutual Protection.
- 12 Maryland—Anniversary of Battle of North Point.
International Stewards.
- 12-17 Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.
13 Catholic Knights of America.
- 13-15 American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
- 13-18 National Association of Master Bakers.
14 Louisiana.
Woodmen of the World.
Woodmen's Circle.
- 15 Farmers.

- German Catholics' Central Verein.
 The Home Circle.
 National Association of Laundrymen.
 American Neurological Association.
 15-17 Mexico—Anniversary of Independence.
 16 Modern Maccabees.
 17 Massachusetts—Anniversary of the Signing of the Charter of
 Boston.
 Colorado.
 Rural Letter Carriers.
 19 Arizona.
 Improved Order of Red Men.
 National Protective Legion.
 20 Nevada.
 Associated Fraternities of America.
 21 Illinois.
 Brewmasters.
 Mystic Workers of the World.
 22 Illinois.
 23 Virginia.
 Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition.
 Lewis Loyal Legion.
 24 Idaho.
 26 National Union.
 Temple of Fraternity.
 Missouri Fraternal Congress.
 Federation of the Society of Public Accountants.
 27 to Oct. 1, Federation of L'Alliance Francaise.
 North Dakota.
 National Fraternal Congress.
 Apple Day.
 28 Maccabees of the World.
 29 Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas.
 30 Kansas.
 World's Fraternal Congress.

OCTOBER.

- 1 Indian Territory.
 1- 8 National Guard of Maine, Co. C, 2d Reg't (Bath, Me.).
 Massachusetts I. M., Co. A, 5th Reg't (Charlestown, Mass.).
 3 City of New York.
 Knights of the Royal Guard.
 3- 5 American Congress on Tuberculosis.
 3- 8 Spanish-American War Nurses.
 4 New York.
 Advertising Men.
 Society of the Army of the Tennessee.
 4- 6 American Society of Municipal Improvement.
 5 Rhode Island.
 Society of the Army of the Ohio.
 6 German Day.
 Maine.
 Ohio.
 New Jersey.

- 7 Daughters of the Confederacy.
Columbian Knights.
- 7-15 Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
- 8 Chicago Press.
International Sunshine Society.
- 9-18 Michigan National Guard, Co. B, 3d Inft. (Bay City, Mich.).
- 10 American Guild.
Kingsbury Family Reunion.
- 10-15 International Congress of Military Surgeons.
- 11 Missouri.
Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
- 12 Michigan.
Knights of Columbus.
Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion.
Italian (Under auspices of Italian Commissionaire).
- 12-14 Governor's Guard, Troop A (Hartford, Conn.).
- 13 Connecticut.
Daughters of Columbia.
- 13-20 American Missionary Societies.
- 14 Fraternal Union of America.
Anti-Cigarette League.
- 15 Mystic Toilers.
- 18 Alaska—Anniversary of Transfer to the United States.
Nebraska—Anniversary First Territorial Governor.
Helen Kellar.
St. Louis University.
- 18-21 American Library Association.
National Superintendents' Association.
- 19 Jefferson Day—Jefferson Memorial Association, Washington,
D. C.
Colonial Dames of America—Anniversary Surrender Lord Cornwallis.
Court of Honor.
- 20 Utah.
District of Columbia.
- 21 Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur.
- 22 Fraternal Mystic Circle.
- 24 Bankers' Union of the World.
- 24-26 National Council of Women.
- 25 National Creamerymen.
- 25-28 New Thought Convention.
- 26 National Dairymen.
- 26-28 National Nut Growers' Association.
- 27 Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Degree of Honor (A. O. U. W.).
- 27-28 National Live Stock Exchange.
- 29-30 Interdenominational Home Missionary Convention.

NOVEMBER.

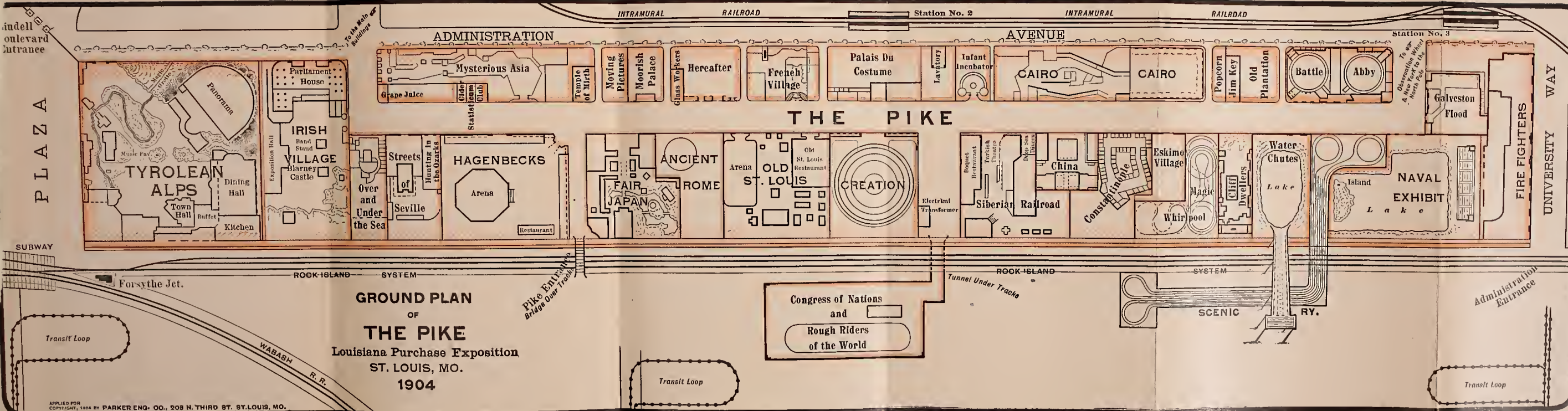
- 1-2 International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.
- 3-5 Collegiate Alumnae Association.
- 15 Borough of Brooklyn.

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- ATTRACTIONS ON THE PIKE**
- Tyrolean Alps
 - Irish Village
 - Over & Under the Sea
 - Streets of Seville
 - Hunting in the Ozarks
 - Hagenbecks
 - Fair Japan
 - Ancient Rome
 - Old St. Louis
 - Creation
 - Electrical Transformer
 - Siberian Railroad
 - China
 - Constantinople
 - Eskimo Village
 - Magic Whirlpool
 - Cliff Dwellers
 - Water Chutes
 - Scenic Railway
 - Naval Exhibit
 - Fire Fighters
 - Galveston Flood
 - Battle Abby
 - Old Plantation
 - Jim Key
 - Popcorn
 - Cairo
 - Infant Incubator
 - Palais Du Costume
 - Paris & French Village
 - Hereafter
 - Glass Workers
 - Moorish Palace
 - Moving Pictures
 - Temple of Mirth
 - Club
 - Statisteam
 - Cider
 - Grape Juice
 - Mysterious Asia
 - Congress of Nations & Rough Riders of the World

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THE PIKE.

Frederick Remington, group of statuary cowboys, shooting up a Western town, at the entrance to the Pike, the great center of amusement at the Exposition, is peculiarly appropriate as an introduction to this great street of life and merriment.

More than forty amusements, which cost \$6,000,000, nearly two miles long. Peopled with over seven thousand nonedescript characters from all parts of the world.

Many of the Pike features have cost very large sums to construct; \$750,000 was expended in one.

Many of the concessions have elegant theatres and restaurants. Nearly all of them have some kind of refreshments for the Pikers.

Fifty Geisha girls will entertain tea drinkers in Japan.



At the Chinese Village the joss houses and temples.
The famous Bazaars of Stamboul in eleven sections in Constantinople.

Fashion and amusement in gay Paris.
Hagenbeck's Animal Paradise with a grand circus of trained animals.

The Blue Ozarks, with natural landscape, with game scared up for the hunter.

The Siberian Railroad is an illusion, showing a train running hundreds of miles through Siberia.

Cairo is a reproduction of the Egyptian city.

Esquimau and Laplanders is a view of the life of these strange people of the polar region.

Deep Sea Dives is explained by its name.

Ancient Rome is represented by a street of the Augustine period.

Starting on the Pike from the Plaza of St. Louis mountain masses 100 feet high overshadow a Tyrolean village.

The Irish Village has several fine reproductions of the old House of Parliament at Dublin, the St. Lawrence's Gate and Castle Carmac's.

Asia, with her mysterious people from India, Burmad, Persia and Ceylon.

The vision in two worlds is seen in Hereafter.

Creation carries you back to the beginning of time.

Palais du Costume, a complete history of fashion from the early Roman period.

The Infant Incubator babies are seen through glass doors in their strange nests.

Wild West Show and Indian Congress shows the historic tribes of the American Indians and famous scouts.

Jerusalem is not on the Pike; it is a remarkable open-air representation of the Holy City. Reproductions of the Mosque of Omar, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Jews' Wailing Place. This Holy City covers 11 acres and contains 300 houses and 22 streets. A very fine restaurant is one of the main features.

An Observation Wheel is a mammoth steel structure reaching 250 feet in the air, giving you a bird's-eye view of the grounds and city.

Under and Over the Sea, a trip to Paris in a submarine boat and a return voyage in an airship.

New York to the North Pole is an illusion by vessel to the polar regions.

Galveston Flood is reproduced on a grand scale.

The Beautiful Jim Key, the educated horse.

The Naval Exhibit shows a modern sea fight.

The Cliff Dwellers is a duplicate of a section of the caves in the stone age in Colorado.

The Magic Whirlpool is a descent by boat around a circular waterfall.

Hale's Fire Fighters is a grand exhibition of extinguishing a building on fire and saving lives.

Wireless Telegraphy messages, being sent from a tower 200 feet high.

Old Plantation Days in the South before the War.

Battle Abbey is a cycloramic reproduction of battle history of America.

Plastic Art is shown in the Moorish Palace.

Glass Weaving Palace, weaving glass in tablecloths and other Streets of Seville, the quaint market place in Triana in Madrid with senioritas and rommanys.

The Miniature Railway affords a ride in a perfectly equipped train.

BOER WAR CONCESSION.

This concession, which is located east of Skinker road and opposite the Agricultural and Horticultural Buildings, comprising a space of nearly twelve acres, will reproduce in the most realistic and thrilling manner the famous battles of the Boer War. This concession differs entirely from the usual panoramic display inasmuch as besides such noted heroes as General Benjamin Johannis Viljoen, General Piet Cronje, General Kemp, who commanded the Boers in the engagement which resulted in General Methuen's capture; also Maj. Ross, Scott, Harden, W. P. Stewart, etc.

There will be over five hundred men take part in the maneuvers, including two hundred Boers, one hundred British troopers, thirty Swazies and an equal number of Kaffirs, who, with the aid of complete batteries of rapid-fire guns will participate respectfully in the two opposing forces in the battle reproductions. The famous battle of Colenso and the battle of Paardengurg, where General Cronje surrendered three thousand men to General Lord Roberts, will be faithfully reproduced.

Some idea of the magnitude of the plans of this concession may be obtained from the fact that the entire ship, "The Douncastle," has been chartered at an expense of thirty thousand (\$30,000.00) dollars to convey the troopers, guns and equipments to this country.

The South African Boer War Exhibition Company, organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, with a capital of \$250,000, are the concessionaires.

Among many of the different contests offered by the Exposition is one in which many aeronauts will take a great interest. It is a competition in which the winner will be awarded with a \$100,000 prize.

There are minor prizes offered, which will amount to an aggregate sum of \$50,000. This desirable prize will induce many aeronauts to become noticeable, who otherwise would have been unknown. Any sort of method will be allowed in attempting to obtain the desired goal, and only the actual victor will be awarded the prize. Amusement will be but a small feature in the contest. The serious worker will only be accepted.

All rules and regulations have passed a favorable criticism, by a conference formed for that purpose.

This contest if successful (and no one has the least doubt) will be a great event and show to the world the remarkable progress the aeronauts have achieved in the past few years.

TRIPS ON THE RIVER.

During the summer months popular day and night excursions are conducted by the steamboat companies operating on the Mississippi, giving visitors opportunity to view the harbor and the many points of interest above and below the city. Price 25c and 50c for the round trip. More extensive trips are made at stated intervals, and packet lines carry passengers to Upper Mississippi river points on fixed sailing days. Due announcements are made in the daily newspapers.

STATE DAYS.

- June 2 State of Kentucky Day. (Commemorating her National Day.)
 14 State of Montana Day.
 15 State of Oregon Day. (Celebrating the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, made in 1846, fixing the International Boundary at the 49th parallel of latitude.)
 16 State of Iowa Day.
 17 State of Iowa Day.
 20 State of West Virginia Day. (Anniversary of Admission into the Union.)
 29 State of Wisconsin Day.
- July 11 State of Wyoming. (Commemorating Anniversary of statehood.)
 25 Porto Rico Day.
- Aug. 19 Territory of New Mexico. (Anniversary of General Kearney's taking formal possession of the Territory for the U. S.)
 20 State of Pennsylvania Day. (Anniversary of the Battle of Fallen Timbers, where General Mad Anthony Wayne, a native son of Pennsylvania, commanded U. S. troops and Volunteers.)
- Sept. 1 State of Tennessee Day.
 9 State of California Day. (Anniversary of Administration into the Union.)
 12 State of Maryland Day. (Anniversary of the Battle of North Point, of special historic interest to Maryland people.)
 15 State of Indiana Day.
 17 State of Colorado Day.
 17 State of Massachusetts Day. (Anniversary of the signing of the Charter, 1685, of the old town of Tri-Mountain, afterwards called Boston.)
 21 State of Illinois Day.
 22 State of Illinois Day.
 23 State of Virginia Day.
 30 State of Kansas Day.
- Oct. 1 Indian Territory Day.
 4 State of New York Day.
 5 State of Rhode Island Day.
 5 State of New Jersey Day.
 6 State of Maine Day.
 6 State of Ohio Day.
 11 State of Missouri Day.
 13 State of Connecticut Day.
 18 Territory of Alaska. (Anniversary of transfer of Alaska to the United States by Russian Commissioners.)
 18 State of Nebraska Day. (Anniversary of the first Territorial Governor's oath of office.)
 20 State of Utah Day.
 26 State of North Dakota Day.

PATRIOTIC DAYS AND FAMILY REUNIONS.

- April 30 Formal Opening of the Universal Exposition with impressive ceremonies.
- May 19 Good Roads Day.
30 Arrangements are being made by G. A. R. Posts of St. Louis and Department G. A. R. for Decoration Day Ceremonies in Festival Hall.
- June 3 Estill Family Reunion. (Under direction of the Kentucky branch.)
7 National Society of United States Daughters of 1812.
14 Daughters of the American Revolution.
15 Sons of the American Revolution.
- July 4 Celebration of American Independence with appropriate ceremonies.
- Aug. 13 Army of the Philippines Day.
31 Tyler Family Reunion. (This historical family has been extending its branches for two years throughout the United States, and proposes to perfect its National Organization at the Universal Exposition.)
- Sept. 7 Brigham Family Reunion. (This family organization was completed at the World's Columbian Exposition, and is closely allied with the Tyler Family.)
10 Spanish War Veterans' Day.
23 Lewis Loyal Legion Day. (Under the auspices of the Lewis family descendants of Captain Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.)
29 Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas Day. (Patriotic exercises.)
- Oct. 3-8 Society of Spanish-American War Nurses.
4 Society of the Army of the Ohio.
10 Kingsbury Family Reunion. (This family, originally from Rhode Island, has branches in nearly every state in the Union. This celebration is under the auspices of the Rhode Island branch.)
19 Jefferson Day. (The ceremonies upon this occasion will be under the charge of the Jefferson Memorial Association of Washington, D. C.)
19 Colonial Dames of America Day. (Anniversary of surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.)

MUNICIPALITIES.

- Aug. 11 St. Louis Day.
Nov. 15 Borough of Brooklyn.
Date unfixed. Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Cincinnati, O.

FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL DAYS.

- June 24 Swedish Day. (A leading anniversary day of Sweden. The ceremonies of this day will be under charge of a committee of leading Swedes of this country, of which Dr. Carl Swenson, Lindsborg, Kan., is Chairman.)
- July 14 French National Day. (Celebrating the Fall of the Bastille.)

- Aug. 6 Bohemian Day. (Celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of First Bohemian Society organized in the United States.)
 12 State of Cuba Day. (Anniversary of the signing of the Protocol of the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain.)
 16 United States of Mexico Day. (Anniversary of National Independence.)
 19 Swiss Day. (A commemorative event under the auspices of the Swiss Societies of the United States.)
 Oct. 12 Italian Day. (Under the auspices of the Italian Commission.)
 Date unfixed German Day. (The leading Germans throughout the country are in correspondence with Mr. John Schroers, of St. Louis, in arranging a date to be determined upon in the near future. The German-Americans expect to make this the most notable gathering ever held in this country.)

FRATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

- May 30 Royal Arcanum Day.
 June 3 Order of United Commercial Travelers of America Day.
 10 Travelers' Protective Association Day.
 23 Junior Order United American Mechanics' Day.
 28 Royal League Day.
 30 Knights of Honor Day.
 30 United Commercial Travelers' Day.
 July 1 Legion of Honor Day.
 18 United Order of Foresters' Day.
 Aug. 22-27 Knights of the Maccabees Uniform Rank Day.
 22 Pythian Day.
 23 Rathbone Sisters' Day.
 24 D. O. K. K. Day.
 30 Improved Order of Heptasophs' Day.
 31 Eagle Day.
 Sept. 2 Fraternal Aid Association Day.
 3 Sons and Daughters of Justice Day.
 5-9 Foresters' Team, Modern Woodmen of America.
 6 Woodmen's Modern Protective Association Day.
 7 Royal Neighbors' Day.
 8 Modern Woodmen of America Day.
 10 Order of Mutual Protection Day.
 13 Catholic Knights of America Day.
 14 Woodmen of the World Day.
 14 Woodmen's Circle Day.
 15 The Home Circle Day.
 16 Modern Maccabees' Day.
 17 Improved Order of Red Men Day.
 19 National Protective Legion Day.
 20 Associated Fraternities of America Day.
 20 Fraternal Bankers of America Day.
 21 Mystic Workers of the World Day.
 23 Order of Americus Day.
 23 The Order of Washington Day.
 24 Senate National Union Day.

- 26 Temple of Fraternity Day.
 27 National Fraternal Congress Day.
 28 Maccabee Day.
 29 Knights and Ladies of Security Day.
 30 World's Fraternal Congress Day.
 Oct. 1 Protected Home Circle Day.
 3 Knights of the Loyal Guard Day.
 7 Columbian Knights' Day.
 12 Knights of Columbus Day.
 12 Catholic Women's Benevolent Legion Day.
 14 Fraternal Union of America Day.
 15 Mystic Toilers' Day.
 21 Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur Day.
 22 Fraternal Mystic Circle Day.
 24 Bankers' Union of the World Day.
 25 Order of the Eastern Star Day.
 27 Ancient Order of United Workmen Day.
 27 Degree of Honor Day. (Ladies' Auxiliary to the A. O. U. W.)

SPECIAL EVENTS.

- May 1-2 United Christian Party. (On Sunday the services will be held in the Coliseum Building.)
 May 16-21 National and International Good Roads Convention.
 21 Machinists' Day.
 June 1 American Press Humorists' Day.
 3 Mark Twain Day.
 6 International Association Chiefs of Police.
 8 Christian Brothers' College.
 10 Indiana Press Day.
 21 Printing and Allied Trades Day.
 22 Order of Railway Clerks of America Day.
 27 National Association of Railway Agents' Day.
 28 Michigan University Day.
 29 Roger William University Day—Nashville, Tenn.
 July 2 Amateur Journalists' Day.
 5 Frisk University Day.
 12 American Osteopathic Association Day.
 28 Master Butchers of America Day.
 Aug. 9 Advertising Men's Day.
 10 International Typographical Union Day.
 11-12 National Young Men's Baraca Union.
 16 Newsboys' Day.
 17 Music Dealers' Day.
 18 Stenographers' Day.
 24 Deutcher-Krieger Bund Day.
 Sept. 1-2 Jeweler and Silversmith Day.
 3 Opticians' Day.
 7 United National Association Post-Office Clerks.
 9 House of Hoo-Hoo Day.
 15 Farmers' Day.
 15 National Association of Laundrymen Day.
 17 Rural Letter Carriers' Day.
 Oct. 7 Daughters of the Confederacy Day.
 8 Chicago Press Day.
 18 Helen Keller Day.

CONGRESSES.

Only such Congresses are included in this series as are worthy from their nature, and from the influence of the constituency promoting them, to be placed on an international plane. Usually, these Congresses have the support of the American Society or Association of the same nature. To this date, January 1, 1904, the following International Congresses have been arranged:

May	16-21	International Press Congress.
July	5-9	International Educational Congress, under the auspices of the National Education Association.
Aug. 29-Sept. 3		International Dental Congress.
Sept.	12-17	Third International Congress of Electricity.
Sept. 29-Oct. 14		International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists.
Oct.	3-9	International Congress on Engineering.
	10-15	International Congress on Temperance.
	12-14	International Sunday Rest Congress.
	17-20	International Congress on Instruction of the Deaf.
Date unfixed.		International Congress on Aeronautics.
Date unfixed.		International Parliamentary Congress.
Date unfixed.		International Peace Congress.

CONVENTIONS.

The following Associations and Societies have thus far been assigned dates in Assembly Halls:

May	18-25	Federation of Women's Clubs.
	22-23	Council of Jewish Women.
	24-28	Operative Millers of America.
	26	National Mothers' Congress.
	28-29	National Skat Convention.
June	1-2	National Federation of Musical Clubs.
	6-7	United States Brewers' Association.
	8	Christian Brothers' College.
	8-9	Federation Day Nurseries.
	13-17	National Co-operative Congress.
	14-18	National Eclectic and Medical Association.
	14	Daughters of the American Revolution.
	15	Sons of the American Revolution.
	18	Arbeiter-Sangerbund.
	20	Railway Clerks of America.
	28-30	World's Unity League.
June 28-July 1		Music Teachers' National Association.
July	12-15	Convention of Associated Bill Posters and Distributors.
	12-16	American Osteopathic Association.
Aug.	3-5	International Apple Shippers' Association.
	8-13	International Typographical Union.
	8-10	National Harness Manufacturers.
	15-20	Society of American Florists.
	16-19	National Shorthand Reporters' Association.
	25-27	American Institute of Bank Clerks.
	25-27	National Association Dental Examiners.

Sept.	13-15	American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.
	13-18	National Association of Master Bakers.
Oct.	3-5	American Congress on Tuberculosis.
	3-8	Society of Spanish-American War Nurses.
	18-21	American Library Association.
	18-21	National Spiritualists' Association.
	24-26	National Council of Women.
	25-28	New Thought Convention, 1904.
	26-28	National Nut Growers' Association.
Nov.	1-2	International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.
	3-5	Collegiate Alumnae Association.

In this list are given only those Associations which require assembly halls for their exercises and programmes. Many other Associations are booked to hold reunions on the grounds, which will not require halls.

EXPOSITION INFORMATION.

ADMISSION FEE to the grounds, adults, \$.50.

ADMISSION FEE, children under twelve years, \$.25.

SEASON TICKETS, \$25, with photograph of yourself.

TURNSTILES—There are 87. Each has a register.

TOTAL AREA, 126,349 acres.

ARTISTIC WOOD CARVING in Francis' building.

ROLLING CHAIRS may be secured for trips.

THE INTRAMURAL RAILWAY reaches all parts of the grounds.

U. S. LIFE-SAVING STATION, N. E. Cor. of the Palace of Agriculture.

U. S. MARINE CORPS gives daily exhibitions on the Plaza.

PALACE OF AGRICULTURE has 147,250 panes of glass.

BELGIUM NATIONAL BUILDING has no windows.

WAITERS' CHECKS are stamped in plain figures.

TELEPHONE Pay Station, Bell and Kinloch in every building.

INTRAMURAL TICKETS are purchased before entering the cars.

THIRTY MILLION PLANTS have been employed for embellishment.

TOILET ROOMS are in every exhibit building.

RAILROAD TICKETS can be purchased in the Transportation building.

STADIUM has a seating capacity of 27,000.

SOUVENIR ONE DOLLAR GOLD DOLLAR COINS dated 1803-1903, price \$3.00 each.

25 MILES of storm water drains.

SANITATION OF THE EXPOSITION is on a scientific basis.

TOTAL AREA of roads is 5,800,000 feet.

PRESS PAVILION is permanent building near Lindell entrance.

OLYMPIC GAMES are held every four years.

LOST PROPERTY is taken care of by the Jefferson Guards.

MAP OF THE WORLD is made over forty different kinds of wood.

LUMBER—There were over 125,500,000 feet used.

LIFE-SAVING LAKE is 480 feet long, depth 4 feet to 12 feet.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS can be secured in advance by telephone.

LAGOONS have an area of 750,000 square feet and contain 20,000,000 gallons of water.

GUIDES in uniform may be secured with or without chairs.

A CREMATORY has been constructed to burn all waste.

EMBLEM—The Fleur de Lis is the official emblem.

EXPOSITION OFFICERS are located in the Administration Building.

EXPRESS COMPANIES all have joint offices on the ground except the Pacific.

PLACE TO EAT—There are 75 restaurants and 50 lunch counters.

FIRE PROTECTION cost \$650,000; fire engine houses on the ground.

CONCESSION tickets are sold for admission to all attractions.

EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSEMENT CONCESSIONS.

ALASKA AND ESQUIMAUX VILLAGE—Dick Craine. Asbestos Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

- ANCIENT ROME AND HAWAIIAN VOLCANO—Ancient Rome Exhibit Co., Chemical Bldg., City.
- BATTLE ABBEY—Criterion Con. Co., Security Bldg., St. Louis.
- BOHEMIA—R. L. Garcelon, care of Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co., St. Louis, Missouri
- CRYSTAL PALACE—Fernand Akoun, 411 Missouri Trust Bldg., City.
- CLIFF DWELLERS—Cliff Dwellers Ex. Co., 510 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
- CHINESE VILLAGE—Yeo Ging Co., 918 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- CHAIRS, ROLLER—Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., City.
- COLORADO GOLD MINE—Jas. T. Hayward, 405 Continental Bank Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- CREATION—Roltair Concession and Amusement Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
- COAL BREAKER—Anthracite Mining and Ex. Co., Exposition Grounds, City.
- CAIRO—Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, City.
- CONSTANTINOPLE—Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, City.
- FIRE-FIGHTING EXHIBITION—Hale & McMahon, Expo. Fair Grounds.
- GLASS WEAVING, SPINNING—J. A. Deknatel & Son, Exposition Grounds.
- GERMAN TYROLEAN ALPS—German Tyrolean Alps Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
- GOLDEN CHARIOT—Frank S. Talbot, 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- GRANT'S LOG CABIN—C. F. Blanke Tea & Coffee Co., City.
- GALVESTON FLOOD—Criterion Concession Co., World's Fair Grounds.
- HAUNTED CASTLE—Roltair Concession and Am. Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
- HEREAFTER—J. J. Dunnivant, World's Fair Grounds.
- HUNTING IN THE OZARKS—H. A. Diamant, 316 N. Main St., City.
- INFANT INCUBATORS—Imperial Concession Co., 611 Mo. Trust Bldg.
- INDIAN CONGRESS AND WILD WEST—Frederick T. Cummins, 100 N. 4th St., City.
- IRISH VILLAGE—Thos. F. Hanley, World's Fair Gds.
- JAPANESE VILLAGE—Japanese Concession Co., Rialto Bldg., City.
- JERUSALEM—Jerusalem Exhibit Co., Stock Exch. Bldg., City.
- JIM KEY (Educated Horse)—A. R. Rogers, Frisco Bldg.
- LAUNCHES AND GONDOLAS—Launch and Gondola Con. Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- LINCOLN'S LOG CABIN—Lincoln Exhibit Co., 704 Mo. Trust Bldg.
- MOORISH PALACE—Moorish Palace Co., 6th Floor, Security Bldg., City.
- MODEL PLAYGROUND—Mrs. Ruth Ashley Hirshfield, Administration Bldg., Exposition Gds.
- MINIATURE RAILWAY—Cagney Bros., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- MAGIC WHIRLPOOL—Robinson & Bayliss, 611 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- MOROCCO—J. W. S. Langerman, Special Commissioner of the Sultan of Morocco, Administration Bldg., Louisiana Expo. Gds., St. Louis, Mo.
- MYSTERIOUS ASIA—Asiatic Expo. Co., 411 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- NAVAL EXHIBITION—Naval Exhibit Co., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC—Official Photographic Co., World's Fair Gds.
- OLD PLANTATION—J. A. Thompson, 608 Rialto Bldg., City.
- OLD ST. LOUIS, MO.—Central Amusement Co., 327 Commercial Bldg.
- OLD CAHOKIA COURT HOUSE—Alexander Cella, 345 Collinsville Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.
- OLD VIRGINIA HOMESTEAD—Old Virginia Homestead Co., Martinsville, Va.
- OBSERVATION WHEEL—Observation Wheel Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
- PALAIS DU COSTUME—Palais du Costume Co., 415 Locust St.
- POTTERY, WELLER—S. A. Weller, Zanesville, O.
- PARIS AND FRANCE—Paris Amusement Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- SCENIC RAILWAY—L. A. Thompson, care of A. F. Turpin, World's Fair Grounds.
- SOUTH AFRICAN BOER EXHIBITS—South African Boer War Co., 1222 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- STREETS OF SEVILLE—Streets of Seville Amusement Co., 520 Holland Bldg., City.
- STATISTICUM—Ferdinand Boberg, care of Russell Stanhope, Administration Building.
- SUBMARINE DIVING—Roltair Con. and Am. Co., 526 Chemical Bldg., City.
- NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE—Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
- TRAINED AND WILD ANIMALS—Hagenbeck Wild and Trained Animal Show Co., care of F. R. Tate, Mgr., Columbia Theatre, City.
- UNDER AND OVER THE SEA—Under and Over the Sea Co., World's Fair Gds., City.

- UPPER MISSISSIPPI VIEWS—C. J. W. Saunders and K. J. Nelson, Du-
buque, Iowa.
WATER CHUTES—Capt. Paul Boynton, 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—Am. DeForest Wireless Tel. Co., 414 Commer-
cial Bldg.

MISCELLANEOUS CONCESSIONS.

- AMERICAN GEM-STONE—Geo. Bell Co., Denver, Colo.
APPLE CIDER—Geo. Miltenberger, Clarksville Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo., 213
N. 2d St.
ART METAL SOUVENIRS—Art Metal Works, 621 Broadway, New York.
ART AND BURNT LEATHER NOVELTIES—A. W. Smith, 1808 S. Compton
Av., St. Louis, Mo.
ASBESTOS SAD IRON—Dover Mfg. Co., Canal Dover, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC CIGAR MACHINE—Elk Mfg. and Vending Co., P. O. Box 274,
Washington, D. C.
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE—World's Fair Automobile Transit Co., 8th and
Locust Sts., City.
AUTOMATIC WEIGHING SCALES—Wattling Mfg. Co., 153-159 W. Jackson
St., Chicago, Ill.
BARRIOS DIAMONDS—Barrios Jewelry Co., Adams Express Bldg., Chicago
Ill., and 7th and Olive Sts., City.
BOGIA REGULATING LAMP SOCKETS (Electric)—Wm. F. Stiltz & Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
BURNT LEATHER AND FANCY LEATHER GOODS—Miss Daisy Erb, 4253a
Finney Av., St. Louis, Mo.
BURNT AND ORNAMENTAL LEATHER NOVELTIES—R. J. Joyce & Co.,
100 Woodruff Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CHECKING PARCELS, ETC.—Jno. F. Morton, Richmond, Mo.
CERTIFICATES OF VISITATION—O. W. Forsyth, Seattle, Wash.
CARD WRITING (Knife Work)—C. W. Michaelson (Prof. Kesto), 4130 Clay-
ton Av., City.
CARD PRINTING—Henry Willard, 1367a Stewart Pl., City; Jacob Berger,
3307 Lawton Av., City
CHAIRS, ROLLER—Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., City.
CHOCOLATE—Walter Baker & Co., Boston, Mass.
CIGARS—Sanchez & Haya, No. 191 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.; J. Stanley
Winget, York, Pa.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES, ETC.—F. C. Whorley, 6017 Suburban Av., St. Louis,
Missouri.
CIGAR VENDING MACHINES—Elk Vending and Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.
COIN ROLLING—D. B. Tuttle & C. F. Damm, Morgan Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
CORAL AND MOSS AGATE PEBBLES, SHELLS AND PEARLS—A. Schorr,
909 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
DRESS MAKING SYSTEM—Mrs. S. S. Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.
DRINKING WATER—Exposition Water Co., 707 Carleton Bldg., City.
ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES—B. Colby, 119 Bible House, New York; Elec-
trical Contract Co., 202 Center St., New York.
ENTOMOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SPECIMENS—C. B. Riker, 49 Vesey
St., New York City.
FANCY HORN GOODS—C. Walter, 2343 State St., Chicago, Ill.
FILIGREE JEWELRY—Mrs. A. M. Powers, 1308 Central St., Kansas City, Mo.
FISH SCALE WORK—Mrs. Mary A. Gardner, 4236 Westminster Pl., City.
FOUNTAIN PEN—Parker Pen Co., Janesville, Wis.
FRESH FRUITS—Charles Devoto, St. Louis, Mo.
GLASSWARE—Chas. Taylor & Son, 4176a Flad Av., City.
GRANULAR TOBACCO—Kendrick Bros., Clarksville, Tenn.
HOTEL, INSIDE INN—Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
IMITATION DIAMOND JEWELRY—Louis H. Goldsoll, Adams Express Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.
INDIAN CURIOS—J. W. Benham, 138 W. 42d St., New York.
INFANT AND DOLL OUTFITTING—Miss Nellie F. Conway, 620 Niagara St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
INGERSOLL WATCHES—R. H. Ingersoll & Bro., 5746a Maple Av., City.
JANITOR AND CLEANING—J. J. Dunnevant & Co., Exposition Grounds, St.
Louis, Mo.; World's Fair Exhibitors & Concessionaires Cleaning Co., St.
Louis, Mo.
JAPANESE TEA HOUSE—Tetsunosuke Yamapechi, 36 Wabash Av., Chicago,
Illinois.

- JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON STATUETTES—Souvenir Statuette Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- KNITTED STOCKINGS—Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- LAUNDRY—National Laundry Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
- LAUNCH AND GONDOLA—Launch and Gondola Concession Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
- LEATHER GOODS, CHINA, GLASSWARE—E. E. Buckner, care of Ely-Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- LEATHER AND HORN BACK NOVELTIES—Henry Grossman, St. Augustine, Fla.
- MANN'S PAT. SCREW DRIVER—Mann's Specialty Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- MAMMOTH CALIFORNIA BIG TREE—E. S. Blake, 910 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
- METAL SOUVENIRS—Chas. S. Muir, 1407 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
- MINIATURE COTTON BALE—S. L. Joseph, Paragould, Ark.
- NEWS STANDS—Postal News Co., St. Louis.
- NOVELTIES—Hani A. Shehab & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Chesman & Beal, Germania Trust Bldg.
- OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC—Official Photo Co., World's Fair Gds.
- OFFICIAL SHEET MUSIC—Robt. A. Reid, Hotel Usona, City.
- OFFICIAL SOUVENIR SPOON—Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Holland Bldg.
- OFFICIAL CATALOGUE—Official Catalogue Co., Administration Bldg.
- OFFICIAL DAILY PROGRAMS—Towers, Evans, Perry & Towers, St. Louis, Missouri.
- OPTICAL GOODS—A. S. Aloe Instrument Co., City.
- ORANGEADE—W. M. Knox, 409 Walnut St., St. Louis, Mo.
- OSCILLATING JEWELRY—E. Oscar Hart, 519 Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.; Boismaure Oscillating Jewelry Co., 44 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
- PANORAMA WATCHES—Mrs. M. Manheimer, 4639 Cook Av., St. Louis, Mo.
- PATENTED WATCH FOB NOVELTIES—Jean S. Hama, 1347 Leffingwell Av., St. Louis, Mo.
- PATTERNS—G. V. Valentine, 88 Washington St., Chicago.
- POTTERY, WELLER—S. A. Weller, Zanesville, O.
- PEANUTS AND POPCORN—American Concession Co., 303 Granite Bldg., City.
- PEARL AND SHELL SOUVENIRS, NOVELTIES—Frank Koecheritz, Muscatine, Iowa.
- PEARLS AND SHELL GOODS—W. D. Burd, Little Rock, Ark.
- PIPES—S. Heyman, 1808 Fairmount Av., St. Louis, Mo.
- POCKET CASH REGISTERS—H. A. Diamondt, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- POULTRY FARM—Model Poultry Farm Co., 206 Mo. Trust, City.
- PRISCILLA SKIRT AND WAIST HOLDERS—Goodspeed Mfg. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- PUBLIC DOMAIN GUIDE—Wm. H. Johnson & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- RE-NO-WAY PREPARATIONS—Re-No-Way Preparation Co., 5280 Page Av., City.
- ROCK SPRINGS WATER—Jacob Reis Bottling Works, 300 S. Broadway, St. Louis.
- ROOT BEER—DeLong & Van Boston, Clayton, Mo.
- RUSSIAN ENGRAVED JEWELRY AND NOVELTIES—Mrs. Freda Schwartz, St. Louis, Mo.
- SADDLERY LEATHER GOODS—C. S. Garcia, Elko, Nevada.
- SILK ARTICLES AND COCOONS—J. I. Manion, 705 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; John Abdel Noir, 39 Broadway, New York.
- SILK SOUVENIR—Fearn Silk Co., Roby, Ind.
- SOLAR ENGINE—Knut C. Wideen, 2308 Locust St., City.
- SPINNING TOPS—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Mudd, 3854 Washington Av., St. Louis, Missouri.
- STAMPED GOODS AND PATTERNS—Wayne Knitting Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- STATUARY, MINIATURES—E. M. Dilley, 6300 Suburban Av., City.
- SEATING CONCESSION—Clarkson Concession Co., 1005 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- SOUVENIR STATIONERY—Cupples Envelope Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- SOUVENIR SILVER RINGS—Eldredge & Moss, 145 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
- SOUVENIRS (Fleur-de-lis)—Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Holland Bldg., City.
- SOUVENIRS (Penfold Design)—Cupples Envelope Co., City.
- SOUVENIR CUP—Cupples Envelope Co., City.
- SOUVENIR AND NOVELTY—H. H. Merrick & Co., 405 Continental Bank Bldg., City; J. J. Manion, St. Louis, Mo.
- SOUVENIR BANGLES—Mrs. M. Belmont, 4577 Rutger St., St. Louis, Mo.

- SOFT DRINKS—Star Botting Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Liquid Carbonic Co., St. Louis, Mo.; L. A. Becker & Co., 22d and Halstead Sts., Chicago, Ill.
- S. T. C. TRANSFER FLUID—Helen J. McKell, 3940 North Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
- SWEDISH SOUVENIRS—Josef Roger, St. Louis, Mo.
- SWISS EMBROIDERY—Imperial Emb. Co., 415 N. Broadway, City.
- TALKING SCALES—American Talking Scale Co., 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.
- TEMPLE OF PALMISTRY—Mrs. Catherine McGee, 804 Carleton Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- TENERIFFE LACE—Proctor Teneriffe Lace Wheel Co., Viroqua, Wis.
- TOWER ELEVATORS—Am. DeForest Wireless Tel. Co., 100 Broadway, New York.
- UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS—Mrs. Stella Lemonius, 4348a Forest Park Bl.
- UNFERMENTED GRAPE JUICE—Malto Grapo Co., Paw Paw, Mich.; Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.; Gleason Grape Co., Fredonia, N. Y.; California Grape Juice Co., Pensacola, Fla.; Fremont Grape Juice Co., Fremont, O.
- VULCAN STATUE (Miniature Reproduction)—J. A. McKnight, Birmingham, Alabama.
- WATCH REPAIRING, CLOCKS, ETC.—William Groth, St. Louis, Mo.
- WALLEY CUFF HOLDERS—Herbert H. Waller, North Adams, Mass.
- WALNUT NOVELTY—Victor Kremer Co., 67-73 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
- WEIGHING SCALES—U. S. Standard Scale Co., 75 Equitable Bldg., Boston Massachusetts.
- WHISK BROOMS—Rawling & Boyd, Pueblo, Colo.
- WINDOW SHADES AND CURTAIN POLES BRACKETS—Wm. Bales, Little Rock, Ark.
- WIRE JEWELRY—C. B. Merrick, 705 13th St., Washington, D. C.; Ernest Ehrke, 4419 Rutger St., St. Louis, Mo.
- WOOD AND BARK NOVELTIES—Nelson C. Freeman, 352 Broadway, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
- WRENCHES, PLIERS—Wm. H. Joith & Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

RESTAURANTS AND LUNCH CONCESSIONS.

- ADMINISTRATION RESTAURANT—C. Marchetti, Administration Restaurant, World's Fair Gds.
- AGRICULTURE BUILDING—J. A. Beyer, Metropolitan Hotel, City.
- AMERICAN INN—Mrs. Jas. T. McCready, 43 E. Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y.
- BOARDING AND LODGING EMPLOYEES—Park Boarding and Com. Co. World's Fair Gds.
- CAIRO—Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., Central American Trust Co. Bldg., City
- CHINESE VILLAGE—Yee Ging Co., 918 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- CONSTANTINOPLE—Egypt St. Louis Expo. Co., 101 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri.
- CLIFF DWELLERS—Cliff Dwellers Exhibit Co., 510 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
- CEYLON TEA—Stanley Bois, care of Russell Stanhope, Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
- COAL MINE—Anthracite Mining and Exhibit Co., World's Fair Gds., City.
- CRYSTAL CAFE—Jno. N. Edwards, 4209 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
- DAIRY LUNCHES—Byrnes Dairy Lunch Co., Kirkwood, Mo.
- EASTERN PAVILION—Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer, Philadelphia, Pa.
- FALSTAFF INN—Chas. A. Lemp, Lemp Brewing Co., City.
- FIRE-FIGHTING EXHIBITION—Hale & McMahon, Exposition Gds.
- GRANT'S LOG CABIN—C. F. Blanke Tea and Coffee Co., City.
- GERMAN TYROLEAN ALPS—German Tyrolean Alps Co., Wainwright Bldg., City.
- HEREAFTER—J. J. Dunnavant, Exposition Gds., 1202 Fullerton Bldg., City.
- HOO-HOO RESTAURANT—House of Hoo-Hoo, World's Fair Gds.
- HORTICULTURE BUILDING, RESTAURANT—J. A. Beyer, Metropolitan Hotel, City.
- HOTEL, INSIDE INN—Inside Inn Co., Exposition Grounds.
- INDIA TEA—India Tea Association, 138 Front St., New York City.
- IRISH VILLAGE—Thos. F. Hanley, Exposition Gds.
- JAPANESE VILLAGE—Japanese Concession Co., Rialto Bldg., City.
- JERUSALEM—Jerusalem Exhibit Co., Stock Ex. Bldg., City.
- LADIES' RESTAURANT AND LIGHT LUNCHES—Mrs. James Allen Reed, 4252 West Pine, City.
- MEXICAN RESTAURANT—Frederico Homdedou, Mexican Bldg., World's Fair Gds., City.
- MILITARY KITCHEN—C. T. L. and G. B. Massey, 607 Roe Bldg., City.
- MYSTERIOUS ASIA—Asiatic Exposition Co., 411 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.

- NAVAL EXHIBITION—Naval Exhibit Co., 412 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
 NEW YORK LOAN KITCHEN—Mrs. E. S. Brinton, 3121 Locust St., City.
 NEW YORK TO THE NORTH POLE—Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
 OLD ST. LOUIS—Central Amusement Co., 327 Commercial Bldg.
 PALAIS DU COSTUME—Palais du Costume Co., 415 Locust St., City.
 PARIS—Paris Amusement Co., 311 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
 POULTRY FARM—Model Poultry Farm Co., 206 Mo. Trust Bldg., City.
 RALSTON PURINA FOOD—Ralston Purina Mills Co., 800 Gratiot St., City.
 RESTAURANT—H. G. Piehl & Co., 217 Wainwright Bldg., City; Simpson Catering Co., Laclède Bldg., City; Firmin Michei, Philippine Exhibit, World's Fair Grounds; Mathew Voney, 313 Locust St., City; Behnke & Willman, Administration Bldg., World's Fair Gds.; Theo. Olsen, New York Life Bldg., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Harriet S. MacMurphy, 216 N. 23d St., Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. A. S. Hall et al., Council Bluffs, Ia.
 RICE KITCHEN—Rice Association of America, Des Lisle Construction Co.
 ROAST BEEF SANDWICHES—E. R. Cowen, 606 Odd Fellows' Bldg., City.
 SCENIC RAILWAY—L. A. Thompson, care of A. F. Turpin, World's Fair Gds
 SOUTHERN HOME—Mrs. S. E. Barringer, 4539 McMillan Av., City.
 STREETS OF SEVILLE—Streets of Seville Amusement Co., 520 Holland Bldg., City.
 TENNESSEE RESTAURANT—Sandel Bros., Nashville, Tenn.
 TEMPLE INN—F. B. Davison, World's Fair Gds.
 TRAINED AND WILD ANIMALS—Hagenbeck Trained and Wild Animal Show Co., care F. R. Tate, Columbia Theatre, City.
 TRIP TO SIBERIA—Criterion Concession Co., Security Bldg., City.
 WATER CHUTES—Capt. Paul Boynton, 412 Missouri Trust Bldg., City.
 VIENNA CAFE—Fleischmann's Vienna Cafe Co., Columbia Club, St. Louis, Missouri.
 WIENERWURSTS AND FRANKFURTERS—Kells & Hopkins, 1117 to 1121 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE WAY TO REACH THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS.

Strangers in the City.—Study map of St. Louis showing street car lines and location of World's Fair Grounds, and don't be afraid to ask a policeman; he will put you right if you become confused.

The World's Fair Grounds are located about five miles from the west bank of the Mississippi River, about four miles from the business center of the city.

Street Car Lines.—Two corporations operate the street cars—The St. Louis Transit Company and the St. Louis & Suburban Railway Company. Each system has its own transfers. The Transit Company touches the Fair grounds at six entrances, and the St. Louis & Suburban at three entrances.

All Streets Cars and large lettered signs to indicate the line of street over which they travel; also other signs front and back to indicate the route or destination.

All St. Louis Transit system lines going to the World's Fair Grounds carry large blue signs on the front with the words

Direct to the World's Fair Grounds.

Fare on all St. Louis street cars will be to any point in the city or to city limits five cents single passage. Children, under 12 years and over 5, are carried for half fare. The conductor will give you a half-fare ticket as change for five cents when a child's fare is tendered.

Steam Railroads.—The southern side of the World's Fair grounds is reached by the Taylor City Belt Railroad, a corporation which serves the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The Wabash Railroad has a fine terminal station at the north-east entrance. Here thirty-two stub tracks, on which shuttle trains to the city are operated, have been installed.

Tally-ho and automobiles will be operated from most of the leading hotels in the downtown section of the city.

Olive St. Line.—The most direct thoroughfare to the Exposition is Olive street. Three lines of the St. Louis Transit system of electric cars traverse this street w. from Broadway to the Lindell Entrance, through the best residence district. These cars carry the word "Olive" on the roof, and the small sign in black letters, "Lindell Entrance."

World's Fair cars traverse Olive street w. to Walton av., thence s. to McPherson av., thence w. to Union bl., thence s. to DeGiverville av., stopping on the e. loop near Lindell Entrance. They return via the same route to Broadway.

Olive st. cars carrying the sign, "Maryland," turn s. at Boyle ave., thence w. on Maryland av. to Euclid av., n. on Euclid to McPherson av., w. on McPherson to Union bl., thence s. to DeGiverville av. and w. to the e. loop at Lindell Entrance. They return via the same route to Broadway.

Olive st. cars carrying the sign "Through," turn n. from Olive st. at Taylor av., and thence w. on Delmar bl., thence via DeBaliviere av., to the w. loop at Lindell Entrance.

Delmar Av. Line.—This line begins on Washington av., passes w. through the business district from Eads Bridge, and terminates at Lindell Entrance. The cars turn n. from Lucas av. on Grand av. to Finney av., w. to Taylor av., s. to Delmar bl., w. to DeBaliviere av., where they take the w. loop at Lindell Entrance. They return via practically the same route.

Page Av. Line.—The Page av. cars traverse Washington av. from Eads Bridge to Grand av., thence they turn n. to Finney av., w. to Taylor av., no. to Page av., thence w. to Hamilton av., thence s. to Delmar bl., thence w. to Skinker Road (University bl.), thence s. to

Easton Av. Line.—Cars with the large sign "Easton" on the roof, go w. from Broadway on Franklin av. and Easton av. to Hamilton av., thence s. on Hamilton av. and across a private right of way to the Pike Entrance.

(The three loops at the n. side of the Exposition grounds at Lindell, Administration and The Pike Entrances are connected by an emergency line running e. and w. along the border of The Pike, and on occasion the cars may be interchanged from one of these roads to the other.)

South Side Terminals.—On the s. border of the World's Fair grounds there are two loops of the St. Louis Transit system, viz.: at the State Building Entrance and Agriculture Entrance. Three lines of cars take these loops: Laclède, Market and Taylor. These alternate between the two loops according to conditions, but their designation is indicated by a white sign with black letters naming the entrance at which they stop.

Laclède Av. Line.—Cars bearing the word "Laclède" in large letters on the roof traverse Market st. w. from Fourth st., passing Union Station and proceeding via Laclède av. to Euclid av., thence s. to Chouteau av., where they proceed by a private right of way to the loop at the State Building Entrance, or the Agriculture Entrance; returning via the same route.

Taylor Av. Line.—Cars bearing the words "Taylor Av." in large letters on the roof, cross the city n. and s. on Euclid, Taylor and N. Newstead avs. At Euclid and Chouteau avs. they turn into a private right of way through Forest Park and proceed to the loops at the

State Building Entrance or the Agriculture Entrance; returning via the same route.

Market St. Line.—Cars bearing the words "Market" in large letters on the roof, proceed from Fourth st. w. along Market st., passing Union Station, out Old Manchester av. to Chouteau av., and out Chouteau av. w. to the loops at the State Building Entrance and Agriculture Entrance; returning via the same route.

Suburban System.—The St. Louis & Suburban (main line) electric cars move from the business section w. on Locust st. to 13th st., n. on 13th and 14th sts. to Wash st., continuing w. via Wash st., Franklin av. and Morgan st., by a private right of way and Fairmount av. to Union bl., thence s. on **Union Boulevard** to Forest Park, pass under the Wabash Railroad tracks, turn w. and follow the n. edge of Forest Park to a loop opposite the Lindell Entrance s. of the Wabash Terminal Station.

Other Suburban main line cars over this same route pass w. from Union bl. to **DeHodiamont** and connect there with a line on Maple av. s. over a private right of way to the Convention Entrance, n. of the Administration group.

PARKS IN ST. LOUIS

There are about 25 public parks in St. Louis. The Exposition is built on a portion of the site of the largest—Forest Park—which has a total acreage of 1,350 acres. Next in size is Tower Grove Park containing 269 acres and situated between Grand Avenue and Kings Highway east and west and from 2700 to 3100 south.

PUBLIC PARKS

NAME	ACRES	LOCATION
Arsenal		Second and Arsenal Sts.
Benton	14.30	Jefferson Ave. and Arsenal St.
Carr	2.36	Carr, Wash, 15th and 16th Sts.
Carondelet	180.00	Ninth and Kansas Sts.
Compton Hill Reservoir	40.00	Grand and Lafayette Aves.
Dakota	3.17	Dakota St. and Michigan Ave.
Fair Grounds	147.00	Grand Ave. and Nat. Bridge Rd.
Forest	1,374.94	Kings Highway and Lindell Bl.
Forest Park Boul	4.33	Forest Park Bl., bet. Kings H'w'y and Boyle.
Fountain	1.50	Bayard and Fountain.
Gamble	1.15	Garrison and Dayton Sts.
Gravois	8.20	Louisiana Ave., bet. Potomac and Miami Sts.
Hyde	11.84	Salisbury and Blair Ave.
Jackson Place	1.62	Eleventh and North Market Sts.
Kenrick Garden .....	.72	Lindell Bl. and Vandeventer.
Lafayette	29.95	Mississippi and Lafayette Aves.
Laclede	3.17	Iowa Ave., near Osage.
Lyon	10.92	Broadway and Arsenal.
O'Fallon	158.82	Broadway and Bircher.
New Park	1.75	Indiana Ave. and Utah St.
South St. Louis Square	1.66	Broadway and Pennsylvania.
St. Louis Place	13.88	Hebert St. and Maiden Lane.
Shaw's Garden	50.00	Tower Grove and Flora Bl.
Tower Grove	266.76	Grand and Arsenal.
Washington Square	6.00	Twelfth and Market Sts.

CLUBS—BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Academy of Science.....	1600 Locust St
Afro-American Young Men's Christian Home Assn....	2633 Lucas Ave.
Alabama Society	105 N. Seventh St.
Altruist Community	2711 Franklin Ave.
Alumni Association of M. Medical College, S. W. Cor. Lucas and Jefferson Aves.	
Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, 2108 Locust St.	
Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	S. W. Cor. Jefferson Ave. and Gamble St.
American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels, 100½ N. Fourth	
American Baptist Publishing Society.....	906 Olive St.
American Bible Society	1516 Locust St.
American Institute of Architects, St. Louis Chapter.....	721 Olive St.
American Literary and Musical Association.....	1007 Olive St.
American Protestant Hall Association.....	902 N. Thirteenth St.
American Sunday School Union.....	308 N. Sixth St.
American Tract Society	3544 Lindell Ave.
Art Union Palette.....	1824 Chouteau Ave.
Aschenbroedel Club	604 Market St.
Bank Clerks' Association.....	S. W. Cor. Fourth and Olive Sts.
Bar Association of St. Louis.....	220 N. Fourth St.
Burlington Voluntary Relief Department.....	Cor. Second and Mound
Cabanne Club	5545 Cabanne Ave.
Caledonia Society	Planters' Hotel
Carondelet Business Men's Association.....	7224 Michigan Ave.
Catholic Orphans' Board	1803 Locust St.
Christian Endeavors' Union	13 N. Sixth St.
Civic Federation of Missouri.....	308 N. Sixth St.
Columbian Club	3919 Lindell Ave.
Commercial Club	3633 Lindell Ave.
Concordia Club	1441 Chouteau Ave.
Co-operative Commonwealth Association.....	22 N. Fourth St.
Decorative Art Society.....	807 N. Grand Ave.
Deutsch Oestereicher Unterstuetzungs Verein.....	2001 S. Ninth St.
Elks' Club	Holland Bldg
Engineers' Club of St. Louis.....	1600 Locust St.
Ex-Confederates' Historical and Benevolent Assn.....	2939 Olive St.
Forum Club (Colored)	2614 Lawton Ave.
Franco-American Society	510 Pine St.
German Altenheim Association	2907 S. Jefferson Ave.
Germania Frauen Verein	1405 Angelrodt St.
Goods and Public Improvements' Association.....	520 Olive St.
Huelfsgesellschaft Helvetia	6 S. Broadway
Humane Society of Missouri for the Prevention of Cruelty to Ani- mals	511 Commercial Bldg.
Interstate Merchants' Association.....	313 N. Ninth St.
Irving Club	5025 N. Broadway
Italian-American Club	5256 Pattison
Liederkranz Society.....	S. E. Cor. Chouteau Ave. and Thirteenth St.
Mary and Martha's Society for the Poor of St. Francis Xavier Church	S. W. Cor. Lindell & Grand

Medical Society of City Hospital Alumni.....	911 Locust St.
Mercantile Club	S. W. Cor. Seventh & Locust
Merchants' Transportation Association	313 N. Ninth St.
Mississippi and Ohio Rivers Pilots' Society.....	Commercial Bldg.
Mississippi Valley Alumni Association of Delta Kappa Epsilon.	
Missouri Botanical Garden Board of Trustees.....	421 Olive St.
Missouri Bottlers' Association.....	402 S. Twelfth St.
Missouri Crematory Association	406 Market St.
Missouri Historical Society	1600 Locust St.
Missouri Mercantile Association	1302 Olive St.
Missouri Sunday School Association	27 Laclede Bldg.
Musicians' Mutual Benefit Association	604 Market St.
Museum of Fine Arts.....	N. E. Cor. Nineteenth and Locust Sts.
New England Society	421 Olive St.
Noonday Club	319 N. Fourth St.
Office Men's Club	3022 Olive St.
Phi Gamma Delta	705 Olive St.
Piasa Bluffs' Assembly	48 DeMenil Bldg.
Press Club	612 Pine St.
Protective Society for Women and Children.....	211 N. Seventh St.
Queen's Daughters	111 N. Sixteenth
St. Louis Architectural Club	709 Pine St.
St. Louis Artists' Guild	1320 Locust St.
St. Louis Bavarian Society	S. E. Cor. Ninth and Market Sts.
St. Louis Bible Society	1516 Locust St.
St. Louis Chess Club	904 Olive St.
St. Louis City Drummers' Association	918 Pine St.
St. Louis Club	3633 Lindell Boul.
St. Louis Club of Microscopists	2108 Locust St.
St. Louis Congregational Club	4435 West Belle Pl.
St. Louis Country Club	Hanley and Clayton Rds.
St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society... ..	N. E. Cor. Eleventh and Locust Sts.
St. Louis Electrical Exchange	1118 Pine St.
St. Louis Fair Association—Fair Grounds..	Grand and Natural Bridge
St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau	Century Bldg.
St. Louis Collie Club	4266 Morgan St.
St. Louis Light Artillery Armory Association.....	220 N. Fourth St.
St. Louis Medical Society of Missouri... ..	N. W. Cor. Ninth & Locust
St. Louis Provident Association,	1623 Washington Ave., 1726 N. Thirteenth St., 1731 N. Twelfth St., 1735 S. Eighteenth St.
St. Louis Public School Patrons' Alliance.....	904 Olive St.
St. Louis Railway Club	4th Floor, Union Station
St. Louis Society of Accountants, N. A. A. B.....	816 Olive St.
St. Louis Traffic Bureau	Room 500, Chamber of Commerce
St. Louis Typothetae	106 N. Fourth St.
Schiller Verein	S. E. Cor. Thirteenth and Chouteau Ave.
Societa d'Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.....	1408 Franklin Ave.
Society of Pedagogy.....	High School, Grand and Finney Aves.
South Broadway Merchants' Association.....	211 S. Broadway
Southern Grain Association,	
	46 Gay Bldg., S. E. Cor. Third and Pine Sts.
Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association.....	122 N. Seventh St.
Teachers' Mutual Aid Association,	
	Board of Education Bldg., N. W. Cor. Ninth and Locust

Tennessee Society	107 Union Station
Thaddeus Kosciusko Society	2001 S. Ninth St.
The Cactus Association of St. Louis..	S. W. Cor. Fourth & Walnut Sts.
Protestant Hospital Association.....	1011 N. Eighteenth St.
Total Abstinence Union	1412 Wash St.
Travelers' Protective Association of America, Room 912 Chemical Bldg., N. E. Cor. Eighth and Olive Sts.	
Union Club.....	S. E. Cor. Jefferson and Lafayette Aves.
University Club	1600 Locust St
Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Historical Association....	1600 Locust St.
Victoria Club	206 N. Seventh St
Walther League	1119 Paul St.
Washington University Co-operative Assn.....	1704 Washington Ave.
Wednesday Club	Young Men's Christian Association Bldg., N. E. Cor. Grand and Franklin Aves.
Western Commercial Travelers' Association.....	407 N. Broadway
Woman's Humane Society	313 Olive St.
Woman's Exchange	508 N. Grand Ave.
Woman's Noonday Club	406 N. Sixth St.
Young Men's Institute	3648 Page Ave
Young People's Literary Society of St. Paul's Friedens Church, 1222 Allen Ave	

SUMMER GARDENS.

DELMAR GARDEN—Delmar Boul. and City Limits.
ECLIPSE PARK—Virginia Av. and Primm St.
FAIR GROUNDS AND RACE TRACK—Grand Av. and Natural Bridge Rd.
FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS—Berthold and Sublette Avs.
GRAND AVENUE PARK—Grand Av. and Meramec St.
HANDLAN'S PARK—Grand and Laclede Avs.
ICE PALACE—Channing and Cook Avs.
KOERNER'S PARK—Kingshighway and Arsenal St.
LEMP'S PARK—Thirteenth and Utah Sts.
MANNION PARK—South Broadway.
SUBURBAN PARK—Irving Av. and North Market Sts.
UHRIG'S CAVE—Jefferson and Washington Avs.
WEST END HEIGHTS—Near World's Fair Grounds.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN—Western Bascome, Century Bldg.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—Gus. V. Brecht, 1201 Cass Av.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—Ferdinand Diehm, Fourth National Bank, southeast corner Fourth and Olive Sts.
BELGIUM—Louis Seguenot, 119 North Seventh St.
BRAZIL—Alphonso de Figueiredo, 400 South Broadway.
COSTA, RICA—Eben Richards, 308 North Sixth St.
DENMARK—Christian N. Hedegaard, 1103 Dolman St.
FRANCE—Louis Seguenot, 119 North Seventh St.
GERMAN EMPIRE—Dr. Fredrigh C. Rieloff, 620 Chestnut St.
GREECE—Demetrius Jannopoulo, 102 North Second St.
GUATEMALA—Honduras and Nicaragua, L. D. Kingsland, 1521 N. Eleventh
ITALY—Domencio Ginnochio, 713 North Ninth St.
LIBERIA—Hutchins Inge, 1107 Clark Av.
MEXICO—Rafael P. Serano, 421 Olive St.
SPAIN—Jose M. Trigo, 212 Pine St.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY—Alfred Essendorf, 119 North Seventh St.
SWITZERLAND—Jacob Bluff, 620 Chestnut St.
VENEZUELA—H. Meinhard, 219 North Fourth St.

BANKS.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE—207 North Broadway.
 BOATMEN'S—Northwest corner Fourth St. and Washington Av.
 BREMEN—3600 North Broadway.
 FOURTH NATIONAL—Southeast corner Fourth and Olive Sts.
 FRANKLIN—722 North Fourth St.
 GERMAN-AMERICAN—Southeast corner Fourth and Franklin.
 GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut.
 INTERNATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Southeast corner Fourth and Chestnut.
 JEFFERSON—Northeast corner Franklin and Jefferson Aves.
 LAFAYETTE—Northeast corner Broadway and Merchant St.
 MANCHESTER BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Chouteau and Manchester.
 MERCHANTS'-LACLEDE—Southeast corner Fourth and Olive Sts.
 MERCHANTS' NATIONAL—Northeast corner Broadway and Locust.
 NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—Southeast corner Broadway and Olive.
 NORTHWESTERN SAVINGS BANK—Fourteenth and North Market.
 OLIVE STREET BANK—Garrison and Olive Sts.
 STATE NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Southeast corner Fourth and Locust.
 SOUTH SIDE BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Broadway and Pestalozzi.
 SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL SAVINGS BANK—7203 South Broadway.
 THIRD NATIONAL BANK—417 Olive St.
 WASHINGTON NATIONAL BANK—1401 Washington Av.
 WELLSTON BANK—6118 Easton Av.

TRUST COMPANIES.

AMERICAN CENTRAL TRUST CO.—101 North Broadway.
 COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO.—Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
 GERMANIA TRUST CO.—Fourth and Olive.
 LINCOLN TRUST CO.—Seventh and Chestnut.
 MERCANTILE TRUST CO.—Eighth and Locust.
 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.—Fourth and Pine.
 MISSOURI TRUST CO.—701 Olive.
 ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST CO.—Fourth and Locust.
 UNITED STATES TRUST CO.—Broadway and Locust.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS—407 North Fourth St.
 AMERICAN—417 North Fourth St.
 NATIONAL—708 Washington Av.
 PACIFIC—Fourth and St. Charles Sts.
 SOUTHERN—407 North Fourth St.
 UNITED STATES—Fourth and St. Charles Sts.
 WELLS-FARGO—709 Olive St.

Each of these companies has also an office near Union Station, on Twentieth street and Clark avenue.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER AGENCIES.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—Fourth National Bank, Fourth and Olive Sts.
 HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—901 Olive St.
 CUNARD LINE—T. F. Harrington, 901 Olive St.
 NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD—Fourth National Bank, Fourth and Olive Sts.
 HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE, RED STAR LINE, WHITE STAR LINE—
 Robt. E. M. Ban, Ninth and Locust Sts.

MISSISSIPPI STEAMER AGENCIES.

LEE LINE—D. M. Connors, Olive St.
 EAGLE PACKET CO.—H. W. Leyhe, Vine St.
 ST. LOUIS-CHESTER-CAPE GIRARDEAU LINE—Jno. E. Massengale, Locust St.
 NEW ORLEANS LINE—G. S. Derrickson.
 ST. LOUIS & CALHOUN PACKET CO.—H. W. Sebastian, Locust St.
 DIAMOND JO LINE—I. P. Lusk, Washington Av.

The steamers of the four first companies go down the river; those of the two last ones go up. They start at the foot of the streets which above are named as locations of the agencies.

REGULAR THEATERS.

- Olympic—Broadway and Walnut St. High class attractions; rates subject to change at any time, usually from \$1.50 to 25 cents.
 Century—Ninth and Olive Sts. Rates and rules same as Olympic.
 Grand Opera House—Market and Sixth Sts. Combinations; rates 15, 25, 35, 50, 75 and \$1.
 Havlin's—Walnut and Sixth Sts. Rates same as Grand.
 Imperial—Tenth and Pine Sts. Rates 15 to 75 cents.
 Standard—Walnut and Seventh Sts. Burlesques. Rates 15 cents to \$1.
 Columbia—Sixth and St. Charles Sts. Vaudeville. Rates 15 cents to \$1.
 Odeon—Grand avenue near Finney. Special attractions.
 Grand Music Hall—Olive and Thirteenth Sts. Special attractions.
 Pickwick Theater—Washington avenue near Jefferson. Special attractions.
 Crawford—Fourteenth and Locust Sts. Stock Company. Rates 10, 20 and 30c.

HOTELS IN BUSINESS DISTRICT.

- Jefferson.....Twelfth and Locust Sts.
 Planters.....Fourth and Pine Sts.
 Southern.....Broadway and Walnut St.
 St. Nicholas.....Eighth and Locust Sts.
 Lindell.....Washington Ave. and Sixth St.
 Laclède.....Chestnut and Sixth Sts.
 Terminal.....In Union Station
 Madison.....Broadway and Chestnut Sts.
 Moser.....809 to 813 Pine St.
 Rozier.....Thirteenth and Olive Sts.
 Merchants'.....Twelfth and Olive Sts.
 St. James.....Broadway and Walnut St.
 Hurst's.....Sixth and Lucas Ave.
 Barnum.....Sixth and Washington Ave.
 Benton.....819 Pine St.
 Pontiac.....Nineteenth and Market Sts.
 Metropolitan.....Nineteenth and Market Sts.
 Portland.....1817 Market St.
 Milton.....Eighteenth and Chestnut Sts.
 Horn's.....Seventh and Pine Sts.
 Garni.....Jefferson Ave. and Olive St.
 South Side.....Broadway and Pestalozzi St.

HOTELS AT FAIR GROUNDS.

- Inside Inn.....S. E. Cor. near Clayton and Oakland Aves.
 Outside Inn.....N. W. Cor. Delmar Bl. and Hamilton Ave.
 Napoleon Bonaparte.....DeBaliviere Ave., near Entrance
 American.....DeBaliviere, adjoining Entrance
 Epworth.....North of grounds at Washington and Melville Ave.
 Christian Endeavor.....Adjoining World's Fair Grounds on South
 Grand View.....A short distance West of Christian Endeavor
 Cottage City.....Clayton Rd., between Skinker Rd. and Pennsylvania Ave.
 Fraternal Home.....Clayton Ave., just East of Cottage City
 Forest Park University.....S. E. Cor. of Grounds
 West Park Cottage.....Four blocks of Grounds
 Kenilworth.....West Park and Billon Aves.
 Oakland.....Clayton and Oakland Aves.
 States.....Near S. E. Cor. of Grounds, 1 block from Grounds
 Iowa.....Clayton and Billon Aves., 1 block from S. E. Cor. of Grounds
 Wise.....South of Grounds, 3 blocks from Cheltenham Gate
 Visitors World's Fair.....Kingsbury Bl. and Clara Ave.
 Heights Hotel Cottages.....Near S. W. Cor. of Grounds
 Walther.....Delmar Bl. and Adelaide Ave., opposite Delmar Garden

HOTELS IN RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

- Washington.....Kingshighway and Washington Bl.
 Buckingham.....Kingshighway and West Pine Bl.
 West End.....Vandeventer Ave. and West Belle Pl.
 Pechmann.....Olive St. and Boyle Ave.
 Rebman.....Olive St. and Boyle Ave.
 Westmoreland.....Maryland and Taylor Aves.
 Grand Avenue.....Grand Ave. and Olive St.

Beers	Grand Ave. and Olive St.
Hamilton	Hamilton and Maple Aves.
Monticello	Kingshighway and West Pine Bls.
Usona.....	Kingshighway and McPherson Ave.
Lorraine	Lindell Bl. and Boyle Ave.
Berlin	Taylor and Berlin Aves.
Franklin	Sarah St. and Westminster Pl.
Normandie	Theresa and Franklin Aves.
Hilton	1000 N. Grand Ave.
Granville	914 N. Grand Ave.
Henrietta	4487 Washington Bl.
Cordova	4056 McPherson Ave.
Norfolk	4265 Olive St.
West Belle	4024 West Belle Pl.
Clarkville Terrace	3645 Olive St.

CAMPING GROUNDS.

World's Fair Tenting Association.....	Clayton Bl., 1 block west of Grounds
University Park Encampment....	Pennsylvania Ave., adjoining Grounds on W.
Woman's Magazine Encampment....	University Heights, North of Delmar Bl.
Board floors and water-proof tents are provided at the above places.	
American Gun Club	620 Locust St.
Anglers' Club	N. E. Cor. Fifteenth and Washington Ave.
Columbian Athletic Club.....	DeKalb and Zepp Sts.
Central Rowing Club	Levee and Palm St.
Central Sharpshooters	2001 S. Ninth St.
Carondelet Gun Club	7502 S. Broadway
Dixon Club	N. E. Cor. Ninth and Locust Sts.
Fairmount Fishing Club	Dorcas and Levee
Germania Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
German Military Association.....	N. E. Cor. Twelfth and North Market
Gentlemen's Driving Club.....	17 N. Seventh St.
International Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
King's Lake Club.....	717 Chestnut St.
Komikal Klub	1907 S. Third St.
Klondike Pleasure Club.....	5032 N. Second St.
Missouri Athletic Club.....	Fourth and Washington Aves.
Missouri Rifle Club	512 N. Fourth St.
Modoc Rowing Club	Levee and St. George St.
Mound City Rowing Club.....	Levee and Madison St.
Mound City Rowing Club.....	Levee and La Beaume St.
North End Rowing Club.....	Levee and Ferry St.
St. Francis Literary, Hunting and Fishing Club.....	124 Laclede Bldg.
St. Louis Rowing Club.....	Levee and Chouteau Ave.
St. Louis Sharpshooters' Society.....	200 S. Broadway
St. Louis Bowling Association.....	1441 Cass Ave.
St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association.....	Security Bldg.
St. Louis Yacht Club.....	3530 DeKalb St.
Silver Literary, Hunting and Fishing Club.....	3614 N. Broadway
St. Louis Athletic Club.....	1411 Locust St.
South Side Fishing and Hunting Club.....	3336 S. Levee
Star Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
Stringer Club.....	N. E. Cor. Chestnut and Tenth Sts.
Washington University Athletic Association.....	1704 Washington Ave.
Teutonia Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
Western Grove Athletic Club.....	4212 Juniata St.
Western Rowing Club.....	Levee and Dorcas St.

BASEBALL PARKS.

There are two professional baseball clubs in St. Louis. The National League Grounds are located at Natural Bridge road and Vandeventer avenue. The American League Grounds are in Sportman's Park, on Grand avenue near Sullivan avenue.

ATHLETIC, SPORTING AND PLEASURE CLUBS.

American Base Ball and Athletic Exhibition Co.,	
	Natural Bridge Rd. and Vandeventer Ave.
American League Base Ball Association....	Grand and Sullivan Ave.
Cuivre Gun Club	919 Chestnut St.
Century Boat Club	Levee and Cherokee St.
Columbian Athletic Club	DeKalb and Zepp Sts.
Central Rowing Club	Levee and Palm Sts.
Central Sharpshooters	2001 S. Ninth St.
Carondelet Gun Club	7502 S. Broadway
Fairmount Fishing Club	Dorcas St. and Levee
Germania Bowling Club	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
German Military Association....	N. E. Cor. Twelfth and North Market
Gentlemen's Driving Club.....	17 N. Seventh St.
International Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
King's Lake Club.....	717 Chestnut St.
Komikal Klub	1907 S. Third St.
Klondike Pleasure Club.....	5032 N. Second St.
Missouri Athletic Club.....	Fourth and Washington Ave.
Missouri Rifle Club	512 N. Fourth St.
Modoc Rowing Club	Levee and St. George St.
Mound City Rowing Club.....	Levee and Madison St.
North End Rowing Club.....	Levee and Ferry St.
Mound City Rowing Club.....	Levee and La Beaume St.
St. Francis Literary, Hunting and Fishing Club....	124 Laclede Bldg.
St. Louis Rowing Club	Levee and Chouteau
St. Louis Sharpshooters' Society	200 S. Broadway
St. Louis Bowling Association	1441 Cass Ave.
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St. Louis Yacht Club	3530 DeKalb St.
Silver Literary, Hunting and Fishing Club.....	3614 N. Broadway
St. Louis Athletic Club	1411 Locust St.
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Star Bowling Club.....	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
Stringer Club.....	N. E. Cor. Chestnut and Tenth Sts.
Washington University Athletic Assn.....	1704 Washington Ave.
Teutonia Bowling Club	2623 N. Twenty-second St.
Tower Grove Athletic Club.....	4212 Juniata St.
Western Rowing Club.....	Levee and Dorcas St.
Anglers' Club.	1415 Washington Ave.
Lemp Fishing and Hunting Club.....	13th and Cherokee St.
Jefferson Rod and Gun Club.....	Grand and Lindell Ave.
Glen Echo Country Club.....	Normandy, Mo.
St. Louis Fly Fishing Club.....	620 Locust St.
Maher Rod Club.....	Leffingwell and Wash St.
Union Jockey Club.....	Union and Natural Bridge.

SOME THINGS TO SEE IN ST. LOUIS.

Union Station, 18th to 20th sts., covers eleven acres; finest depot in the world; cost, \$7,000,000.

Mississippi River Bridges.—The Eads bridge cost \$10,000,000. The Merchants' bridge is a very fine structure in North St. Louis.

Museum of Arts.—Located at 19th and Locust sts.

Monuments.—Shakespeare, Humboldt and Columbus in Tower Grove Park; Washington and Benton, in Lafayette Park; Grant, in City Hall Park; Frank P. Blair, and Bates in Forest Park. Busts of the master composers in Tower Grove Park; Schiller in St. Louis Park.

Clubs.—St. Louis, Lindell bl., w. of Grand av.; University, Grand av. and Washington bl.; Columbian, Lindell bl. and Vandeventer av.; Concordia, Lindell bl. w. of Grand av.; Union, Lafayette and Jefferson avs.; Mercantile, 7th and Locust sts.; Missouri Athletic, 4th and Washington av.; Noonday, in Security bldg., 4th and Locust sts.; Elks, Holland bldg. Besides the city clubs there are the following country clubs: St. Louis Country, Clayton rd., opposite the town of Clayton; Log Cabin, Clayton rd., beyond the St. Louis Country; Field, north of city on Burlington R. R.; Kinloch, Scudder av. and Suburban Ry.; Florissant Valley, Natural Bridge rd. and Suburban and Wabash tracks; Glen Echo, on opposite side of Wabash tracks from Florissant Valley; Normandy, St. Charles rock rd. beyond Wabash tracks.

Political Clubs.—Jefferson Club (Democratic), Grand av. and West Pine bl.; St. Louis Hamilton Club (Republican), 2721 Pine st.; Good Government Club (Republican), 2300 Eugenia st.

Libraries.—Public, n. w. cor. 9th and Locust sts.; Mercantile, s. w. cor. Broadway and Locust st.

St. Louis is a home city. You will find fine residences everywhere. The finest are in the western part of the city. There are a great many places with parks that are democratic for all that behave themselves. Portland, West Belle, Westmoreland, Cabanne and Vandeventer are the best-known of the places. Visitors should not fail to visit these beautiful places while in St. Louis.

Cemeteries.—Bellefontaine and Calvary Cemeteries are beautiful; contiguous to one another, embracing nearly 700 acres.

Public Buildings.—U. S. Custom House, 8th to 9th and Olive to Locust st.; Court House, 4th to Broadway and from Pine to Chestnut st.; Four Courts, Jail and Morgue, Clark av., Spruce and from 11th to 12th st.; City Hall, Clark av. to Market st. and from 12th to 13th st.; Board of Education, 9th and Locust sts.

Base Ball Parks.—National League, Vandeventer av. and Natural Bridge rd.; American League, Grand and Sullivan avs.

Exposition and Coliseum.—Olive, between 13th and 14th sts.

Race Tracks.—Fair Association, Grand av. and Natural Bridge rd.; Delmar, Delmar bl., w. of City Limits; Kinloch, Kinloch Park Station, St. Louis County, on Wabash and Suburban roads; Union, Union av. and Natural Bridge rd.

Newspapers.—Globe-Democrat, 6th and Pine sts.; Republic, 7th and Olive sts.; Post-Dispatch, Broadway, s. of Olive st.; Star, 12th and Olive sts.; Westliche Post and Anzeiger, Broadway and Market st.; Amerika, 3rd, s. of Chestnut.

EPITOMIZED STREET DIRECTORY

North on Broadway From Market Street	South on Broadway From Market Street	West on Washington Avenue From Levee
Chestnut..... 100	Walnut..... 100	Commercial.....
Pine..... 200	Elm..... 200	Main..... 100
Olive..... 300	Clark av..... 300	Second..... 200
Locust..... 400	Spruce..... 400	Third..... 300
St. Charles..... 500	Valentine..... 500	Fourth..... 400
Washington av..... 600	Poplar..... 600	Broadway..... 500
Lucas av..... 700	Cerre..... 700	Sixth..... 600
Morgan..... 800	Gratiot..... 800	Seventh..... 700
Franklin av..... 900	Lombard..... 900	Eighth..... 800
Wash..... 1000	Papin..... 901	Ninth..... 900
Carr..... 1100	Chouteau av..... 1000	Tenth..... 1000
Biddle..... 1200	La Salle..... 1100	Eleventh..... 1100
O'Fallon..... 1300	Convent..... 1200	Twelfth..... 1200
Dickson..... 1400	Hicory..... 1201	Thirteenth..... 1300
Cass av..... 1500	Zt. Joseph..... 1221	Fourteenth..... 1400
Mullanphy..... 1600	St. Anthony..... 1251	Fifteenth..... 1500
Howard..... 1700	Rutger..... 1300	Sixteenth..... 1600
Mound..... 1736	Merchant..... 1400	Robbin's Lane..... 1626
Brooklyn..... 1800	Park..... 1401	Seventeenth..... 1700
Hempstead..... 1826	Miller..... 1410	Eighteenth..... 1800
La Beaume..... 1900	Barry..... 1500	Nineteenth..... 1900
Tyler..... 1936	Marion..... 1534	Twentieth..... 2000
Chambers..... 2000	Carroll..... 1600	Twenty-first..... 2100
Madison..... 2100	Soulard..... 1700	Twenty-second..... 2200
Clinton..... 2200	Lafayette av..... 1800	Twenty-third..... 2300
Monroe..... 2300	Geyer av..... 1900	Jefferson av..... 2600
North Market..... 2400	Allen av..... 2001	Beaumont..... 2700
Benton..... 2500	Lesperance..... 2000	Leffingwell av..... 2800
Warren..... 2600	Russell av..... 2100	Ewing av..... 2900
Montgomery..... 2700	Ann av..... 2201	Garrison av..... 3000
St. Louis av..... 2800	Trudeau..... 2200	Compton av..... 3200
Wright..... 2900	Shenandoah..... 2301	Leonard av..... 3300
Palm..... 3000	Duchouquette..... 2300	Channing av..... 3400
Branch..... 3100	Lami..... 2332	Theresa..... 3500
Dock..... 3200	Barton..... 2400	Grand av..... 3600
Buchanan..... 3300	Victor..... 2500	Spring av..... 3800
Angelrodt..... 3400	Sidney..... 2600	Vandeventer av..... 3900
Destrehan..... 3500	Anna..... 2700	Sarah..... 4100
Mallinckrodt..... 3600	Lynch..... 2800	Whittier..... 4200
Salisbury..... 3700	Dorcas..... 2900	Pendleton av..... 4300
Farrar..... 3800	Pestalozzi..... 3000	Newstead av..... 4400
Bremen av..... 3900	Arsenal..... 3100	Taylor av..... 4500
Angelica..... 4100	Wyoming..... 3200	Walton av..... 4638
Penrose..... 4200	Utah..... 3300	Euclid av..... 4900
Ferry..... 4300	Cave..... 3348	Kingshighway bd..... 5000
Cornelia..... 4400	Cherokee..... 3400	Academy..... 5100
Douglas..... 4432	Zepp..... 3434	Lake..... 5200
Bissell..... 4500	South Thirteenth..... 3501	Union..... 5500
May..... 4532	Potomac..... 3500	Clara..... 5600
Grand av..... 4600	2d Carondelet av..... 3539	Goodfellow..... 5800
John av..... 4800	Poessident..... 3562	Hamilton..... 5900
Gano av..... 4900	Lemp av..... 3601	Hodiamont..... 6000
Prairie av..... 5000	Marine av..... 3624	Rosedale..... 6100

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS

Allen.....	N. W. Cor. Broadway and Market St.
Bank of Commerce.....	S. E. Cor. Broadway and Olive St.
Benoit Building.....	N. E. Cor. Ninth and Pine Sts.
Board of Education.....	N. W. Cor. Ninth and Locust Sts.
Boatmen's Bank.....	N. W. Cor. Fourth St. and Washington Ave.
Burlington.....	Olive St., south side, between Eighth and Ninth Sts.
Bowman.....	1023 Locust St.
Calumet.....	S. E. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts.
Carleton.....	N. E. Cor. Sixth and Olive Sts.
Century.....	N. W. Cor. Ninth and Olive Sts.
Chemical.....	N. E. Eighth and Olive Sts.
Colonial Trust.....	N. E. Cor. Broadway and Locust St.
Columbia.....	S. E. Cor. Eighth and Locust Sts.
Commercial.....	S. E. Cor. Sixth and Olive Sts.
Commonwealth.....	N. E. Cor. Broadway and Olive Sts.
Cupples Block.....	Seventh and Spruce Sts.
DeMenil.....	S. W. Cor. Seventh and Pine Sts.
DeSoto.....	Pine St., south side, between Seventh and Eighth Sts.
Equitable.....	S. W. Cor. Sixth and Locust Sts.
Frank.....	S. W. Cor. Broadway and Washington Ave.
Fraternal.....	N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Franklin Ave.
Frisco.....	S. W. Cor. Ninth and Olive Sts.
Fullerton.....	S. E. Cor. Seventh and Pine Sts.
Gay.....	N. E. Cor. Third and Pine Sts.
Globe-Democrat.....	S. W. Cor. Sixth and Pine Sts.
Granite.....	S. W. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.
Holland.....	Seventh st., west side, between Pine and Olive Sts.
Houser.....	N. W. Cor. Broadway and Chestnut St.
Imperial.....	918 Pine St.
International Bank.....	S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.
Kaiser.....	417 Pine St.
Koken.....	715 Locust St.
Laclede.....	S. W. Cor. Fourth and Olive Sts.
Lincoln Trust.....	S. W. Cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
Linmar.....	S. E. Cor. Washington and Vandeventer Aves.
Lucas.....	506 Olive St.
Merrell.....	N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market Sts.
Merchant's Exchange.....	West side Third, Chestnut to Pine Sts.
Mermod-Jaccard.....	N. W. Cor. Broadway and Locust Sts.
Missouri Trust.....	N. W. Cor. Seventh and Olive Sts.
Missouri Pacific.....	N. W. Cor. Seventh and Market Sts.
Nolker.....	N. E. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts.
Nugents.....	S. E. Cor. Broadway and Washington Ave.
Odd Fellows.....	S. E. Cor. Ninth and Olive Sts.
Olivia.....	Grand and Belle Aves.
Odeon.....	Grand and Finney Aves.
Oriel.....	S. E. Cor. Sixth and Locust Sts.
Ozark.....	203 N. Tenth St.
Pozzoni.....	N. E. Cor. Ninth and Chestnut Sts.
Railway Exchange.....	N. E. Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.
Real Estate.....	Chestnut St., south side, bet. Sixth and Seventh Sts.
Republic.....	S. W. Cor. Seventh and Olive Sts.
Rialto.....	S. E. Cor. Fourth and Olive Sts.
Roe.....	S. W. Cor. Broadway and Pine St.
Royal.....	Nos. 110-112 North Eighth St.
Security.....	S. W. Cor. Fourth and Locust Sts.
Sterling.....	N. W. Cor. Seventh and Lucas Ave.
Stifel.....	920 Pine St.
Telephone.....	S. E. Cor. Tenth and Olive Sts.
Temple.....	N. W. Cor. Broadway and Walnut St.
Third National.....	417 Olive St.
Wainwright.....	N. W. Cor. Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
Wells.....	509 Olive St.

TRAP SHOOTING RULES

FURNISHED BY THE U. M. C. CARTRIDGE CO.

Broken Target.—A broken target is one which has at least a visible piece or pieces broken from it, or which is completely reduced to dust, or which has a visible section broken from it, even though such section be broken into dust by the contestant's shot.

Dusted Target.—A dusted target is one from which more or less dust is knocked by the contestant's shot, but which shows no visible diminution in size therefrom. A dusted target is not a broken target.

Duly Notified.—A contestant is duly notified to compete when his name is called out by the Referee, Scorer or other person authorized to do so by the Management. If a squad-hustler is furnished, it is a matter of courtesy only, and does not in the least relieve the contestant from responsibility. It is the duty of each and every contestant to be promptly on hand to compete when called to do so. Failing therein, each contestant is responsible for his acts of negligence.

Pull.—Besides being a command to the Puller, the command "Pull" is a declaration by the contestant that he is in the competition, and, thereafter, he must abide by the result.

Balk.—Any occurrence, not chargeable to the contestant, which directly and materialy interferes with him and the equity of the competition after he calls "Pull," constitutes a balk, if it deters him from shooting or if it coincidentally interferes with him when he actually shoots; but if he shoots after the balk occurs, he must abide by the result. The Referee shall alone decide on a claim of balk, and the claim can be made only by the party directly interested. Misfires, a half-opened trap, etc., are considered as balks. A balk, when allowed, restores the contestant to a complete new inning.

Disqualification.—Disqualification carries with it a forfeiture of all entrance money and rights in the competition to which it relates.

Jarring Back.—Jarring Back is a term which denotes that from the concussion of the first barrel the safety has been jarred back to safe. The slipping back is not infrequently caused by the thumb of the shooter, but whatever may be the cause, the contestant must abide by the result.

Walk Around.—Walk Around denotes that, after shooting, each contestant walks to the next consecutive firing point to shoot again. After shooting at No. 5, the contestant next shoots at No. 1.

No Bird or No Target.—After the Referee declares a “no bird” or a “no target,” such bird or target is thereafter no part of the competition and is irrelevant to it.

Widely Different Angles.—When a target varies more than thirty degrees either way, in shooting at known angles, it may be refused by the contestant, but he does so subject to the decision of the Referee as to whether it was a legal angle or not.

Simultaneous Discharge.—A Simultaneous Discharge is one wherein both barrels are discharged together, or nearly together, from any cause.

Dead Bird.—A bird is scored as being dead if it is gathered legally; and legally is according to the requirements of the rules.

Lost Bird.—A bird is lost when it escapes beyond the boundary, even though it be killed.

Interstate Association Trap Shooting Rules.

TARGETS.

Rule 1. The Management.

Inning.—The term “inning” denotes a contestant’s time at the firing point, commencing with the call of “Pull” and ending accordingly, as specified in these Rules.

Section 1. The Management of the INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION reserves the authority to reject any entry without giving any reason therefor, and to disqualify, in whole or in part, any contestant who acts ungentlemanly, or disorderly, or who handles his gun dangerously.

Sec. 2. The Management or its authorized representative shall appoint a Referee or Referees, or a Referee and Judges, and a Scorer or Scorers, and a Trap Puller or Trap Pullers, and such other assistants as it may deem to be necessary.

Rule 2. The Referee.

Besides attending to the special duties as set forth hereinafter, the Referee shall adjudicate the competition. He shall distinctly announce the result of each shot by calling out “dead” or “broke” when the target is broken, and “lost” when the target is unbroken. He shall decide all other issues which arise in relation to the direct competition. His decision in all cases shall be final.

Rule 3. The Referee and Judges.

Whenever a Referee and Judges are appointed, the Referee's sole duty shall be to decide any and all disagreements between the Judges and, pending the issue thereof and the Referee's decision thereon, there shall be no competition. The Judges shall assume the responsibilities and are vested with the authority set forth in Rule 2 concerning the Referee, except that, in case of any disagreement between them, they shall forthwith submit it to the Referee, and his decision thereon shall be final.

Rule 4. The Scorer.

The Scorer shall keep an accurate record of each shot of each contestant. Accordingly as the Referee calls "dead," "broke" or "lost," the Scorer shall promptly respond with the call "dead," "broke" or "lost." He shall mark the figure 1 for "dead" or "broke," and a 0 for "lost." The Scorer's record of the competition so kept shall be the official score, and it shall govern all awards and records of such competition. When possible to do so, the Scorer shall keep the scores on a blackboard, plainly placed in view of the contestants. He shall announce the total of each contestant's score at its close.

Rule 5. The Puller.

Section 1. The Puller shall have charge of springing the traps. He shall spring the trap or traps instantly in response to the contestant's call of "Pull."

Sec. 2. The Puller shall have an unobstructed view of the contestants at the firing points.

Sec. 3. When a mechanical device is used to determine which trap shall be sprung, the Puller shall be so placed and shall so act that any contestant at the firing point cannot know in advance which trap is to be sprung.

Rule 6. Contestant

Section 1. A contestant is prohibited from loading his gun at any time other than when he is at the firing point. In single-target shooting, he shall place only one cartridge in his gun, and he shall open it and remove therefrom the cartridge or empty shell before turning from or leaving the firing point. Should any contestant wilfully violate this section of this Rule, or violate it after having been warned, the Referee or the Management may fine him from \$1.00 to \$5.00, or may disqualify him.

Sec. 2. When at the firing point ready for competition, the contestant shall give distinctly the command "Pull" to the Puller, and, after giving such command, such contestant is unqualifiedly in the competition.

Sec. 3. All claims of error must be made before or immediately after the close of a score by the contestant, or the contestants directly interested in it; otherwise any claim of error shall not be considered.

Sec. 4. A contestant may hold his gun in any position.

Sec. 5. A contestant must be at the firing point within three minutes after having been duly notified to contest; failing therein, he may be fined \$1.00 by the Referee or the Management, or may be disqualified. However, when so requested by a contestant, the Referee may grant a reasonable delay to him.

Rule 7. Challenge.

A contestant may challenge the load of any other contestant under Section 2 of Rule 9. Such challenge must be in writing, and signed by the challenger and must have \$5.00 forfeit posted therewith in the hands of the Management. On receipt of such challenge, the Management shall obtain a cartridge or cartridges from the challengee when he is at the firing point and if, after public examination of the cartridge or cartridges so obtained, the Management finds that the challengee was violating Section 2 of Rule 9, he may be disqualified or not, accordingly as the Management deems the offense to have been wilfully committed, or otherwise.

Rule 8. Targets.

Section 1. If a contestant does not shoot in any of the instances in case the challengee is wholly innocent of any violation of Section 2, Rule 9, the \$5.00 forfeit shall be paid to him; otherwise it shall herewith specified, the Referee or Judge shall declare a "no target," but if the contestant shoots, the result shall be scored, regardless, he may be disqualified or not, accordingly as the Management deems the offense to have been wilfully committed, or otherwise.

(a) when the trap is sprung at a material interval of time before or after the call of "Pull;"

(b) when the trap is sprung without any call or "Pull;"

(c) when a target which should be thrown at a known angle is thrown at a widely different angle;

(d) when, in single-target shooting, two targets are thrown at the same time;

(e) when, five known traps being used, a target is thrown from any trap other than the one which corresponds in number to that of the firing point at which stands the contestant whose turn it is to shoot.

Sec. 2. It is a "no target," and the Referee shall allow another target, or targets (b), respectively.

(a) when a contestant shoots out of turn;

(b) when in double shooting both barrels of the contestant's gun are discharged simultaneously;

(c) when two contestants, or when a contestant and a non-contestant, shoot at the same target;

(d) when there is a misfire of the contestant's gun or cartridge. A contestant who uses a gun or cartridge which has once misfired in the competition must abide by the results if he knowingly uses either in the competition thereafter;

(e) when a broken target is thrown. It is a "no target," whether hit or missed;

(f) when a contestant is balked;

(g) when there is any other reason not provided for in these rules, if, in the opinion of the Referee, it materially affects the equity of the competition.

Sec. 3. In double-target shooting, if the contestant does not shoot, the Referee shall allow him another pair when one target follows the other after a material interval of time, instead of taking flight simultaneously.

Sec. 4. In double-target shooting, the Referee shall declare "no targets," whether the contestant shoots or not, respectively,

(a) when only one target is thrown;

(b) when both targets are broken by one shot;

(c) when one target is a piece or both targets are pieces.

Sec. 5. When, in double-target shooting, the contestant uses a magazine gun, it is "no targets," and the Referee shall allow another pair, respectively,

(a) when, in the attempt to eject the empty shell, the head of it is pulled off, thereby leaving an obstruction in the chamber of the gun and preventing the reloading for the second shot;

(b) when, after the first shot is fired and the gun is opened properly, the extractor fails to extract the empty shell.

Sec. 6. When, in double-target shooting, the contestant uses a magazine gun, it is not "no targets," and the Referee shall not allow another pair, respectively,

(a) when, after the first shot, the empty shell, although it be extracted from the chamber, is not ejected from the gun, thereby preventing the reloading for the second shot;

(b) when there is any failure to shoot, caused by a cartridge too thick or too long, or any failure whatsoever caused by a reloaded cartridge.

Rule 9. Lost Target.

Except in the cases otherwise provided in these rules, the Referee shall declare the target "lost," respectively,

(a) when a contestant fails to break the target;

(b) when the contestant fails to fire because his gun was unloaded or uncocked, or because the safety was faultily adjusted, whether from his own oversight or not, or when he fails to shoot from any other cause chargeable to his own oversight or neglect.

Rule 10. Broke.

The Referee or Judge shall declare the target "broke" or "dead" when it is broken in the air under the conditions prescribed by these rules. A dusted target is not a broken target. Shot marks in a "pick up" shall not be considered as evidence of a broken target.

Rule 11. Guns and Loads.

Section 1. No contestant shall use a gun whose bore is larger than a 10-gauge.

Sec. 2. No contestant shall use any load of shot greater than one and one-quarter ounce, any standard measure, struck.

Sec. 3. Any contestant who uses reloaded ammunition must abide by the results. See Rule 9 (b).

Rule 12. Traps, Screens, Firing Points.

For the competition, the Management shall provide five traps, or three traps Sergeant system.

Five Traps—The five traps shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, from left to right, consecutively. In competition, the traps may be pulled from left to right, or from right to left, as may be determined by the Management.

PITS OR SCREENS.

Section. 1. Pits or screens shall be used to protect the trappers. The screens shall not be higher than is necessary for such protection.

Sec. 2. The Management shall see that the traps are properly set and adjusted at the beginning of the competition, and so kept to the finish thereof.

Sec. 3. The firing points shall be in a straight line, parallel with the line of the traps. They shall be 16 yards therefrom in single-target shooting other than handicaps. (See Rule 20 for double-target shooting.)

Firing Points—The firing points shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, from left to right, and shall be three or five yards apart, accordingly as the traps are three or five yards apart.

Rule 13. Squads.

Section 1. Contestants shall shoot in squads of five, except in case of Section 2 of this Rule. In 10-target events, each contestant shall shoot at 2 targets at each firing point, consecutively. In

15-target events, each contestant shall shoot at 3 targets at each firing point, consecutively. In 20-target events, each contestant shall shoot at 4 targets at each firing point, consecutively. In 25-target events, each contestant shall shoot at 5 targets at each firing point, consecutively.

Sec. 2. In case the Management deems it best for the contestants to compete in squads of 6, it shall be after the manner called "walk around."

Rule 14. Flights, Known Traps, Known Angles.

The flight of targets shall be: Nos. 1 and 4 shall throw right-quartering targets; Nos. 2 and 5 left-quartering targets; No. 3, a straight-away; the flights from Nos. 1 and 5 shall cross that of No. 3 at a point not less than ten yards nor more than twenty yards from No. 3; the flight of No. 2 shall cross that of No. 1 at a point not less than five yards nor more than ten yards from No. 1; the flight of No. 4 shall cross that of No. 5 at a point not less than five nor more than ten yards from No. 5.

Rule 15. Known Traps, Unknown Angles.

When shooting is at unknown angles from known traps, the contestant shall know which trap is to be sprung, but shall not know the flight of the target. The Management shall require the trappers to change the flights frequently.

Rule 16. Unknown Traps, Known Angles (Called Expert Rules), One Man Up.

Section 1. The contestant shall stand at No. 3 Firing Point. The traps (except the last), shall be sprung as determined by an indicator or other device. The contestant in an inning shall shoot at five targets, one from each of the five traps, always knowing his last trap.

Sec. 2. In case of a broken target, the trap throwing such target shall be reloaded, and for it, and the remaining unsprung traps, the puller shall determine by the device a new combination, the previously sprung traps being omitted in this new combination.

Rule 17. Unknown Traps, Unknown Angles.

When unknown traps and unknown angles are used, the competition is conducted precisely as set forth in Rule 16, except that the angles are unknown.

Rule 18. Reversed Order.

The contestants shall shoot in squads of five. Contestant No. 1 has a target from No. 5 trap; contestant No. 2 has a target from No. 4 trap; contestant No. 3 has a target from No. 3 trap; contestant No. 4 has a target from No. 2 trap; contestant No. 5 has a target from No. 1 trap. Then continue as set forth in Rule 13, Section 1.

Rule 19. Expert Rule, Rapid Fire.

Contestants shoot in squads of 6, "walk around." An indicator or other device shall be used to determine the order in which the traps shall be sprung. No. 1 shoots at a target to be thrown from any one of the five traps; thereafter, as determined by the device, each contestant, in turn, shoots at a target from any one of the traps which remain filled; thus, for No. 1 there are five filled; for No. 2 there are four filled, and so on to No. 5, who has one filled, and that one is known. The sixth man is the pivot man. In case of a broken target or balk, the puller will observe the same procedure as in Rule 16, Section 2, except that the angles are unknown.

Rule 20. Shooting At Double Targets.

Section 1. In shooting at double targets, it may be one man up, at 14 yards, or squads at 16 yards. Three traps shall be used. The Management will use Nos. 1, 2, 3, or Nos. 2, 3, 4, or Nos. 3, 4, 5, of a set of five traps. The first trap shall throw a left quarterer, the second trap a straightaway, the third trap a right quarterer.

Sec. 2. The pairs shall be sprung in the following order: First pair from Nos. 1 and 2; second pair from Nos. 2 and 3; third pair from Nos. 1 and 3; fourth pair from Nos. 1 and 2; fifth pair from Nos. 2 and 3, and so on, in this order, to the finish of the event. For each pair, the traps must be pulled simultaneously.

Rule 21. Sergeant System.

Section 1. In the Sergeant System, 3 traps placed four feet apart in a straight line shall be used.

Sec. 2. The firing points shall be in the segment of a circle whose radii are 16 yards.

Sec. 3. The firing points shall be three or five yards apart, between Nos. 1 to 5, consecutively.

Sec. 4. The flights shall be unknown angles.

Sec. 5. The targets shall be from unknown traps.

Rule 22. Class Shooting.

Class shooting signifies that the contestants who tie for first, second, third, etc., have won the money allotted to their respective classes. They shall shoot off or divide the tie as the Management shall elect.

Rule 23. High Guns, High Scores.

High guns or high scores signify that the contestants making the high scores take in the order of superiority all the cash or prizes. In case of ties, the high guns are determined by shooting off, miss and out. The gun which stays the longest is first; the

one which stays next longest is second, and so on, until the lists of money division or prizes are covered.

Rule 24. Ties. .

The ties shall be shot off at the original distance and at one-fifth of the number of targets in the event to which the tie refers.

NOTE.

The conditions governing the use of a magazine trap are precisely the same as those governing in the Sergeant system, in Sections 2, 3 and 4.

Interstate Association Trap Shooting Rules.

LIVE BIRDS.

Rule 1. The Management.

Section 1. The Management of the INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION reserves the authority to reject any entry without giving any reason therefor, and to disqualify, in whole or in part, any contestant who acts ungentlemanly, or disorderly, or who handles his gun dangerously.

Sec. 2. The Management or its authorized representative shall appoint a Referee or Referees, and a Scorer or Scorers, and a Trap Puller or Trap Pullers, and such other assistants as it may deem to be necessary.

Rule 2. The Referee.

Besides attending to the special duties as set forth hereinafter, the Referee shall adjudicate the competition. He shall distinctly announce the result of each contestant's shot or shots by calling out "dead" when the bird is gathered according to rule, and "lost" when the bird escapes beyond the boundary, except as provided in Section 1 (d) of Rule 9, and in Section 8 of Rule 12. He shall decide all other issues which may arise in relation to the direct competition. His decision in all cases shall be final.

Rule 3. The Scorer.

The Scorer shall keep an accurate record of the shot or shots of each contestant. Accordingly as the Referee calls "dead" or "lost," the Scorer shall promptly respond with the call "dead" or "lost." In keeping a contestant's score, the Scorer shall use the figure 1 to denote that one barrel was used to effect the kill; the figure 2 to denote that two barrels were used to effect a kill, and a 0 to denote that the bird was lost. The Scorer's record of the competition, so kept, shall be the official score, and it shall govern all awards and records of such competition. At the close of each contestant's score, the Scorer shall distinctly announce the total of it.

Rule 4. Puller.

Section 1. The Puller shall have charge of springing the traps. He shall spring trap instantly in response to the contestant's call of "Pull."

Sec. 2. The Puller shall have an unobstructed view of the contestant at the firing points.

Sec. 3. When a mechanical device is used to determine which trap shall be sprung, the puller shall be so placed and shall so act that any contestant who is at the firing point cannot know in advance which trap is to be sprung for him.

Sec. 4. The Management may appoint an assistant Puller to take charge of the mechanical device and to require that the traps be sprung accordingly as determined by it.

Sec. 5. If the Puller springs the traps so irregularly or so negligently as to impair the equity of the competition, the Management may forthwith remove him.

Rule 5. Contestant.

Section 1. A contestant is prohibited from loading his gun at any time other than when he is at the firing point, and he shall open it and remove therefrom all cartridges or empty shells before turning from or leaving the firing point. Should any contestant wilfully violate this Section of this Rule, or violate it after having been warned, the Referee or the Management may fine him from \$1.00 to \$5.00, or may disqualify him.

Sec. 2. When at the firing point, ready for competition, the contestant shall, to the Puller, distinctly call out, "Are You Ready?" When the Puller responds "Ready," he thereby signifies that he is ready to spring the trap promptly to the contestant's command. When ready for the bird, the contestant shall distinctly give the command "Pull," and thereafter he is unqualifiedly in the competition.

Sec. 3. A contestant may hold his gun in any position.

Sec. 4. A contestant must be at the firing point within two minutes after having been duly notified to compete; failing therein, he may be fined \$1.00 by the Referee or the Management, or the Management may disqualify him. However, the Management, if good cause is shown for it, may grant a reasonable delay to a contestant, as, for instance, when his gun breaks down, etc.

Sec. 5. After a contestant fires his first barrel, he must fire his second barrel immediately or leave the firing point.

Sec. 6. If a contestant has a misfire or apparent misfire, he shall forthwith hand his gun unopened to the Referee for inspection. It shall thereupon be the Referee's duty to try both

triggers if the gun has double triggers, or the trigger if the gun has only one trigger, before opening the gun or cocking it. Should the cartridge which has misfired or apparently misfired be exploded when thus tried, the Referee shall declare the bird "lost." If in the case of a misfire or apparent misfire the contestant opens his gun before handing it to the Referee the bird shall be declared "lost." (See Rule 9, Section 1, (o) and (p), Rule 14, Sections 3 and 4.)

Sec. 7. A contestant may stand back of the mark assigned to him at the firing point if he chooses to do so, but the mark assigned to him shall be the official mark.

Sec. 8. When firing, the contestant's feet shall be behind the firing mark assigned to him.

Sec. 9. Shooting on the grounds in any place other than at the firing point is strictly prohibited.

Rule 6. Challenge.

Any contestant may challenge the load of any other contestant under Section 2 of Rule 14. A challenge must be in writing and signed by the challenger, and must have \$5.00 forfeit posted therewith in the hands of the Management. On receipt of such challenge, the Management will obtain a cartridge or cartridges from the challengee when he is at the firing point, and if, after public examination of the cartridge or cartridges so obtained, the Management finds that the challengee violated Section 2 of Rule 14, he may be disqualified or not, accordingly as the Management deems the offense wilful or otherwise. In the case that the challengee is wholly innocent, the forfeit aforementioned shall be paid to him; otherwise it shall be returned to the challenger.

Rule 7. Dead Bird.

The Referee shall declare the bird "dead," when it is gathered within bounds under the conditions enjoined by these rules. (See Rule 9, Section 1, (b)).

Rule 8. Lost Bird.

The Referee shall declare the bird "lost" after the call of "Pull," respectively,

(a) when the bird is once outside of the boundary, except as provided in Section 1 (d) of Rule 9, and in Section 8 of Rule 12;

(b) when the bird dwells, even for the briefest moment, on the top of the boundary enclosure, whether it perches thereon or not;

(c) when the contestant fails to fire because his gun was unloaded or uncocked, or because the safety was faultily adjusted, or because of any other reason chargeable to his own oversight or neglect;

(d) when the contestant, after leaving the firing point, returns and shoots again at the same bird, or when, after firing one shot, he opens and closes his gun, and shoots again at the same bird.

Rule 9. No Bird.

When the Referee declares "no bird," it gives the contestant another inning, with the use of both barrels.

Section 1. The Referee shall declare "no bird," and shall allow another bird, respectively,

(a) when, in his opinion, the bird, being on the ground and not having been shot at, cannot fly properly, whether it has been on the wing or not;

(b) when a bird is on the ground when the contestant fires his first barrel, if the bird is afterward gathered within bounds. If a bird is on the wing when the first barrel is fired and it is killed on the ground with the second barrel, it is a dead bird;

(c) when the bird walks in one yard from the traps, or when, after having been on the wing and still being unshot at, it alights between the traps and the dead line, and thereafter walks toward the contestant at all;

(d) when the bird, after being shot at, escapes through any opening in the boundary, the same being permanent or not, if, in the opinion of the Referee, it could not have escaped otherwise;

(e) when the bird is shot at also by some one other than the contestant, if, in the opinion of the Referee, the bird could have been gathered had there been no such interference, or if he considers that such interference constituted a balk;

AB—Dead Line.

ABCD—In Balk. The heavy lines show the boundaries which refer to Rule 9, Section 1 (c), and a bird, under the conditions therein, is said to be "in balk."

(f) when a contestant, through his own fault, shoots and kills from a mark which is nearer than the one assigned to him. If he misses, the bird is lost;

(g) when both barrels of the contestant's gun are discharged simultaneously;

(h) when a contestant's gun or cartridge misfires from an imperfection of either (Rules 8, c);

(i) when the contestant, to avoid endangering life or property, does not shoot;

(j) when seven balls have been thrown at a bird, whether it has been on the wing or not;

(k) when the contestant is balked. Whether the interference

constitutes a balk or not, is for the Referee alone to decide. In case a claim of balk is allowed to a contestant, it gives him a right to a new inning and the use of both barrels;

(l) when the trap is not sprung with reasonable promptness to the command "Pull," or when the bird, not having been on the wing, refuses to fly after the trap has been sprung, if in either instance the contestant declares "no bird;"

(m) when the bird is caught in the trap and there held long enough for the contestant to cover such trap before the bird can take wing;

(n) when the bird is hit by a missile;

(o) when a contestant has a misfire with the first barrel if he does not fire the second (except as provided in Rule 14, Section 4);

(p) when, after firing his first barrel, he has a misfire with his second barrel if he does not kill the bird with the first barrel (except as provided in Rule 14, Section 4);

(q) when he has a misfire with both barrels (except as provided in Rule 14, Section 4);

(r) when, the overground system being used, a trap or traps are unfilled before the contestant shoots.

(s) See Section 8 of Rule 12;

"No birds," in case of b, f, g, h, l, o, p and q, shall be paid for by the contestant.

Sec. 2. In case the contestant uses a magazine gun, it is a "no bird," and the Referee shall allow another bird, respectively.

(a) when the head of the empty shell is pulled off in the attempt to eject it, thereby obstructing the chamber of the gun and preventing the reloading of it for the second shot;

(b) when, after the first shot is fired and the gun is opened properly, the extractor has failed to extract the empty shell.

"No birds," in the case of a and b, shall be paid for by the contestant.

Sec. 3. In case the contestant uses a magazine gun, it is not a "no bird," and the Referee shall not allow another bird, respectively,

(a) when, after the first shot, the empty shell, although it be extracted from the chamber, is not ejected from the gun, thereby preventing the reloading of it for the second shot;

(b) when there is a failure to shoot caused by a cartridge which is too thick or too long, or by any other failure of any kind whatsoever, caused by a reloaded shell.

Rule 10. No Bird, If Refused.

If a contestant refuses to shoot under any of the following circumstances, the Referee shall declare "no bird," and shall allow another bird; but if the contestant shoots, the result shall be scored, respectively,

(a) when the contestant has not given the order to "Pull" and the trap is pulled nevertheless;

(b) when, in single-bird shooting, two or more birds are liberated at the same time. If a contestant shoots at both birds, he shall be required to pay for both, and shall also be fined \$1.00 by the Management. The first bird shot at is the only one which can be scored dead or lost under these circumstances.

Rule 11. Refusal to Fly.

Section 1. When, on the trap being properly pulled, the bird refuses to fly, the Referee shall forthwith order to be exercised such means as are provided by the Management to make such bird fly. A bird, hit by a ball or pushed by a flush rope, shall be governed by Rule 9, Section 1 (n). A contestant cannot call a "no bird" after the bird has been on the wing, but if he desires to make such bird a "no bird," he may shoot it on the ground, in which case it will be governed by Section 1 (b) of Rule 9.

Sec. 2. In case of possible doubt as to whether a bird has been "on the wing" or not when it has flipped up, the Referee shall declare it "on the wing" when, in his opinion, it was so, and shall promptly so inform the contestant by calling out "on the wing."

Rule 12. Gathering.

Section 1. To be scored dead, the bird must be gathered within two minutes after it falls to the ground or is legally killed on the ground, excepting as provided in Section 4 of this Rule. The Management may appoint, or may permit the contestant to appoint, someone to gather the bird, or a dog may be used for that purpose. The moment that the bird touches the ground, the Referee shall order it gathered.

Sec. 2. Only one man or one dog may be used at a time to gather any one bird.

Sec. 3. When the gatherer does not know the whereabouts of the bird, the Referee or someone else appointed by him may give the gatherer such information as may be necessary to aid him in respect to it, but no one other than the Referee shall be allowed to accompany the gatherer.

Sec. 4. When a dog is used to gather a bird and he cannot find it, in such case the time limit shall not apply. Such dog shall be

called in, and, after he is in control, the Referee shall appoint someone to gather the bird, whereupon the time limit shall apply.

Sec. 5. In case of a dog pointing when gathering, the time lost by such act shall not count as a part of the time limit. The Referee may send someone to urge the dog off the point, or he may direct that the dog be called in, after which the Referee will proceed under Section 4 of this Rule.

Sec. 6. The bird, when once within the grasp of the gatherer's hand, if the gatherer be a person, or within the grasp of the gatherer's mouth, if the gatherer be a dog, shall be scored as dead.

Sec. 7. The gatherer, whether man or dog, should go directly to the bird without any prejudice whatever to any contestant's interests. It devolves upon each contestant to so kill his birds that they can be gathered without any extraordinary strategy or effort.

Sec. 8. Should the dog break away or be liberated to gather the bird before it has touched the ground and, while chasing the bird, it passes beyond the boundary, the Referee may allow the contestant another bird, provided that the Referee is of the opinion that the bird would have been gathered within the time limit if the dog had not interfered.

Sec. 9. The Puller shall not spring the trap until the trapper and retrievers are back in their places, even though the contestant calls "Pull."

The mutilation of birds is prohibited. Any contestant, who is convicted of violating this rule, or of conniving at its violation, shall forfeit all rights in the contest.

Section 1. In the Grand American Handicap Tournament no contestant shall use a gun whose bore is larger than a 12-gauge, nor whose weight is over 8 pounds; nor use in any other competition a gun whose bore is larger than a 10-gauge.

Sec. 2. No contestant shall use any load of shot, exceeding one and one-quarter ounce, any standard measure, struck.

Sec. 3. Any contestant who uses reloaded ammunition must abide by the results. (Rule 8, c.)

Sec. 4. Any contestant who knowingly uses a gun or cartridge which has once misfired in the competition must abide by the results.

Whenever the Referee deems it necessary to do so, for the purpose of saving time, etc., may require any contestant to compete, whether it is such contestant's turn to compete or not. Shooting out of turn does not affect the competitive standing of any contestant.



PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

- May 14—Interscholastic meet, for St. Louis only.
 May 21—Open Handicap athletic meeting.
 May 28—Interscholastic meet for the Schools of Louisiana Purchase Territory.
 May 30—Western College Championships.
 June 2—A. A. U. Handicap Meeting.
 June 3—A. A. U. Junior Championships.
 June 4—A. A. U. Senior Championships.
 June 11—Olympic College Championships, open to colleagues of the world.
 June 13—Central Association A. A. U. Championships.
 June 18—Turners' Mass Exhibition.
 June 20-21-22-23-24-25—College Base Ball.
 June 29-30—Interscholastic Championships.
 July 1-2—Turners' International and Individual Team Contest.
 July 4—A. A. U. All Around Championships.
 July 5-6-7—La Crosse.
 July 8-9—Swimming and Water Polo Championships.
 July 11-12—Interscholastic Basketball.
 July 13-14—Y. M. C. A. Basketball Championships.
 July 15-16—Olympic World's Basketball Championship.
 July 18-19—College Basketball.
 July 20-21-22-23—Irish Sports.
 July 29—Open Athletic Club Handicap Meeting of the Western Association A. A. U.
 July 30—Championships of the Western Association A. A. U.
 August 1-2-3-4-5-6—Bicycling.
 August 8-9-10-11-12-13—Tennis.
 August 18—Y. M. C. A. Gymnastic Championship.
 August 19—Y. M. C. A. Handicap Meeting.
 August 20—Y. M. C. A. Championship Meeting.
 August 29-30-31, September 1-2-3—Olympic Games.
 September 8-9-10—World's Fencing Championships.
 September 12-13-14-15—Olympic Cricket Championship.
 September 19-20-21-22-23-24—Golf.
 September 26-27-28-29-30, October 1—Military Athletic Carnival.
 October 14-15—A. A. U. Wrestling Championships.
 October 27—Turners' Mass Exhibition.
 October 28-29—A. A. U. Gymnastic Championships.

November 12—College Football.

November 15-16—Association Football.

November 17 (a. m. and p. m.)—Association Football.

November 17—Cross Country Championships.

November 18-19—Association Football.

November 24—College Football and Local Cross Country Championships, East vs. West.

Endeavors will be made to have the champions of the American and National Leagues play a series of three games for the Olympic Championship.

For the first time in the history of Physical Culture, this great factor in the welfare of society is officially recognized as a special department by the Exposition. An appropriation has been made for this purpose. A gymnasium, which is to be a permanent one, has been erected upon the Exposition site, as also a stadium with a seating capacity of 35,000.

Within this stadium are to be held, during the season 1904, all known sports for which valuable prizes are offered. The famous Olympic Games may be designated as the most important feature of this remarkable athletic festival. These will last an entire week, and it is the intention of the management of the Exposition to make the Olympiad of 1904 the greatest ever held. The first of these modern Olympiads—which are the reproduction of the famous games of ancient Greece—was held at Athens in 1896, when an American astonished the world by winning the discus-throwing championship. The second series of Olympic Games was held at Paris in 1900 in connection with the Paris Exposition, where they were a world's attraction, and where American athletes won nine-tenths of the prizes. The representatives of athletics in America propose that nothing shall be left undone to make this first American Olympiad a phenomenal success. A special American Committee has been organized in addition to the International Committee of the Olympic Games to this end.

The programme of World's Championship contests, which is scheduled to take place during the Olympic year, is without question the greatest program of its kind ever arranged. It will include the Handicap Meeting, the Junior Championships, and the National Championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, World's Contest at Bicycling, Olympic Interscholastic Championships, Swimming Championships, open to the swimmers of the world; Plunging Contests, Fancy Diving and the Water Polo Championships. Lawn Tennis is well taken care of, one week having been set aside for this sport. World's College

Championships will be held, as well as sectional events. Several days have been set aside for Mass Exhibitions by Turners, and two days will be devoted to the 'Turner' International individual and Team Contests. The All Around Championship will be held on July 4, and will be open to the athletes of the world. Three days will be devoted to International Lacrosse, and Basketball Championships for the schools, Y. M. C. A.'s, Athletic Clubs and Colleges will extend over several days. Irish sports, including Hurling and Gaelic Football, will occupy four days. An Inter-scholastic Championship, open to the schools of the world, will be given, occupying two days. The World's Fencing Championships will occupy three days, two days will be set aside for Cricket, and a Military Carnival will extend over a week. Two days will be devoted to the Wrestling Championships, and the amateur gymnasts of the world will be given several days to contest for Olympic honors. A Relay Racing Carnival, open to Schools, Athletic Clubs, and Y. M. C. A.'s, will extend over a period of several days. College Football will receive attention, many days having been set aside for this game. Association Football will occupy several days in the fall of the year, and the World's Cross Country Championship will occupy one day. The National Game of Baseball will be played by Schools, Colleges, and professional organizations, the intention being to have the two major leagues play for the World's Championship in conjunction with the Olympic series.

School gymnastics, with and without apparatus, will be shown in as complete a way as the great opportunities presented will allow.

There will be an extended exhibition of games suitable for the conditions of city life; games which can be played by large numbers of children in limited spaces; games which can be played under the restricted conditions of the class room.

Under the head of anthropometry, the aim will be to secure an exhibition of material and methods bearing upon anthropometry as related to physical training in a more complete way than has previously been attempted. The general field of anthropometry as related to anthropology will not be entered into. The distinctive aim will be to bring forward those facts and methods which are of greatest importance with reference to the development of physical training from the standpoint of anthropometry as applied to elementary school, secondary schools, and colleges.

It is the desire of the Department to have the Physical Training features center about the national idea. To this end papers

will be sought from eminent workers in the field of physical training and allied sciences as to national systems of gymnastics, and their relation to the specific characteristics among the people from which they arose, and as to the effects of these systems of gymnastics upon the people who use them. These papers will aim to discuss the subject from psychologic, sociologic, as well as physiologic standpoints. Historical papers will be sought upon the rise of the specific ideas which underly the different gymnastic systems. The national sports of the different countries of the world will also be studied with reference to their significance as reflecting the type of people among which they have received their highest development and also as to their effect in the development of these types. In this way it is expected that a more philosophical interpretation will be given to athletic sports as a factor of evolution in civilization than has hitherto been attempted.

Space will be provided for a display of the dress and equipment necessary for games and sports, all kinds of sporting goods, supplies, and athletic paraphernalia.

Baron Pierre de Coubert (France).

Hebrard de Villeneuve (France).

E. Callot (France).

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P. (England).

Rev. De Courcy Laffan (England).

C. Herbert (England).

Prinz Eduard zu Salm Hortsmar (Germany).

Graf C. Wartensleben (Germany).

Dr. W. Geghardt (Germany).

Prof. W. M. Sloane (United States).

Caspar Whitney (United States).

James H. Hyde (United States).

Prince Serge Beliosselsky (Russia).

Comte de Ribeaupierre (Russia).

Colonel Balck (Sweden).

Comte de Rosen (Sweden).

Comte Brunetta d'Usseaux (Italy).

Dir. Fr. Kemeny (Hungary).

Dr. Jiri Guth (Bohemia).

Comte Alex Mercati (Greece).

Comte H. de Baillet-Latour (Belgium).

Baron de Tuyll (Holland).

Comte de Mejorada del Campo (Spain).

Capitaine Holbeck (Denmark).

Baron Godefroy de Blonay (Switzerland).

Miguel de Beistegui (Mexico).

L. A. Cuff (Australia).

Dr. J. B. Zubiatur (South America).

Walter H. Liginger, Milwaukee, Wis., President of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Chairman.

Harry McMillan, Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Bartow S. Weeks, Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

James E. Sullivan, Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Edward E. Babb, New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

H. C. Garneau, Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

John J. O'Connor, Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

John McLachlan, Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

M. F. Winston, New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

W. B. Hinchman, Pacific Coast Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Gustavus Brown, South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Leigh Carroll, Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Dr. Frank Fisher, Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

A. G. Mills, Delegate-at-Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, New York.

Hon. Joseph B. Maccabe, Delegate-at-Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, Boston.

Julius F. Harder, Delegate-at-Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, New York.

Gustavus T. Kirby, Delegate-at-Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, New York.

C. C. Hughes, Delegate-at-Large of the Amateur Athletic Union, New York.

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Young Men's Christian Association.

John Steil, North American Gymnastic Union.

Herbert Brown, Canadian Amateur Athletic Association.

John J. Dixon, Military Athletic League.

Clifford E. Dunn, National Skating Association.

Charles H. Sherrill, New York Athletic Club.

J. F. Turrill, Chicago Athletic Association.

Julian W. Curtiss, Yale.

D. R. James, Jr., Princeton.

George B. Morrison, Harvard.

H. L. Geylin, University of Pennsylvania.

W. S. Chapin, University of Washington.

Charles Baird, University of Michigan.

A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago.

George Huff, University of Illinois.

Clark W. Hetherington, University of Missouri.

All athletic contests in conjunction with the Olympic Games that are open to amateurs and not controlled by other associations will be held under Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, as follows :

1. No person shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, game or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union who has (1) received or competed for compensation or reward, in any form, for the display, exercise or example of his skill in or knowledge of any athletic exercise, or for rendering personal service of any kind to any athletic organization, or for becoming or continuing a member of any athletic organization; or (2) has entered any competition under a name other than his own, or from a club of which he was not at that time a member in good standing; or (3) has knowingly entered any competition open to any professional or professionals, or has knowingly competed with any professional for any prize or token; or (4) has issued or allowed to be issued in his behalf any challenge to compete against any professional, or for money, or (5) has pawned, bartered or sold any prize won in athletic competition, or (6) is not a registered athlete. Nor shall any person residing within the territory of any active member of this Union be eligible to compete for or to enter any competition as a member of any club in the territory of any other active member of this Union, unless he shall have been elected to membership in such club prior to April 1, 1891; provided, however, that this restriction as to residence shall not apply to undergraduates connected with any allied college athletic organization.

2. No one shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games or entertainment given or sanctioned by this Union, unless he shall be a duly registered athlete, a member of the organization from which he enters, and shall not have competed from any club in this Union during a period of three months next preceding such

entry; nor shall any member of any club in this Union, or any club in any district in this Union be allowed to compete in case he has within one year competed as a member of any other club then in this Union, except with the consent of such other club, which consent shall be filed with the Registration Committee of his district prior to such competition unless such other club shall have disbanded or practically ceased to exist; provided that the requirement of this section shall not apply to any athletic meeting, games or entertainment, the entries for which are confined to the club or organization giving such meeting or entertainment.

1. In no meeting, game or entertainment that has been sanctioned as an open athletic meeting shall an athlete's entry be accepted unless he shall have received a numbered certificate of registration, stating that he is an amateur and eligible to compete in amateur sports. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to events that are "closed," that is, open only to members of the club giving the said games.

Section 1. A fair jump shall be one that is made without the assistance of weights, diving, somersaults or handsprings of any kind.

Sec. 2. The Field Judge shall decide the height at which the jump shall commence, and shall regulate the succeeding elevations.

Each competitor shall be allowed three trial jumps at each height, and if on the third trial he shall fail, he shall be declared out of the competition.

At each successive height each competitor shall take one trial in his proper turn; then those failing; if any, shall have their second trial jump in a like order, after which those having failed twice shall make their third trial jump.

The jump shall be made over a bar resting on pins projecting not more than three inches from the uprights, and when this bar is removed from its place it shall be counted as a trial jump.

Running under the bar in making an attempt to jump shall be counted as a "balk," and three successive "balks" shall be counted as a trial jump.

The distance of the run before the jump shall be unlimited.

A competitor may decline to jump at any height in his turn, and by so doing forfeits his right to again jump at the height declined.

Sec. 3. The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position, but shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt to jump. When the feet are lifted from the ground twice, or two springs are made in making the attempt, it shall count as a trial jump without result. A competitor may rock forward and back,

lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear from the ground or slide it along the ground in any direction.

With this exception the rules governing the Running High Jump shall also govern the Standing High Jump.

Sec. 4. When jumping on earth a joist five inches wide shall be sunk flush with it. The outer edge of this joist shall be called the scratch line, and the measurements of all jumps shall be made from it at right angles to the nearest break in the ground made by any part of the person or the competitor.

In front of the scratch line the ground shall be removed to the depth of three and the width of twelve inches outward.

A foul jump shall be one where the competitor in jumping off the scratch line makes a mark on the ground immediately in front of it, or runs over the line without jumping, and shall count as a trial jump without result.

Each competitor shall have three trial jumps, and the best three shall each have three more trial jumps.

The competition shall be decided by the best of all the trial jumps of the competitors.

The distance of the run before the scratch line shall be unlimited.

Sec. 5. The height of the bar at starting and at each successive elevation shall be determined by the officials.

Three tries allowed at each height. Each competitor shall make an attempt in the order in which his name appears on the program, then those who have failed shall have a second trial in regular order, and those failing on this trial shall take their final trial.

Displacing the bar counts as a try.

A line shall be drawn fifteen feet in front of the bar and parallel with it; crossing this line in an attempt shall be a balk. Two balks constituting a try.

Leaving the ground in an attempt shall constitute a try.

A competitor may omit his trials at any height, but if he fail at the next height he shall not be allowed to go back and try the height he omitted.

The poles shall have no assisting devices, except that they may be wound or wrapped with any substance for the purpose of affording a firmer grasp, and may have one spike at the lower end. No competitor shall, during his vault, raise the hand which was uppermost when he left the ground to a higher point on the pole, nor shall he raise the hand which was undermost when he left the ground to any point on the pole above the other hand.

Poles shall be furnished by the club giving the games, but contestants may use their private poles if they so desire, and no contestant shall be allowed to use any of these private poles except by the consent of their owners. The poles shall be unlimited as to size and weight.

Any competitor shall be allowed to dig a hole not more than one foot in diameter at the take-off in which to plant his pole.

In case of a tie the officials shall raise or lower the bar at their discretion, and those competitors who have tied shall be allowed one trial at each height.

In handicaps where a tie occurs, the scratch man or man with the smallest allowance shall be given the place.

The rule governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Pole Vault for distance, except that when the man leaves the ground in an attempt it shall be counted a trial.

Sec. 6. The feet of the competitor may be placed in any position, but shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt to jump. When the feet are lifted from the ground twice, or two springs are made in making the attempt, it shall count as a trial jump without result. A competitor may rock forward and back, lifting heels and toes alternately from the ground, but may not lift either foot clear of the ground, or slide it along the ground in any direction.

In all other respects the rule governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Standing Broad Jump.

Sec. 7. The feet of the competitor shall leave the ground only once in making an attempt for each of the three jumps, and no stoppage between jumps shall be allowed. In all other respects the rules governing the Standing Broad Jump shall also govern the Three Standing Broad Jumps.

Sec. 8. The competitor shall first land upon the same foot with which he shall have taken off. The reverse foot shall be used for the second landing, and both feet shall be used for the third landing.

In all other respects the rules governing the Running Broad Jump shall also govern the Running Hop, Step and Jump.

The shot shall be a metal sphere with a covering of any material, and the combined weight for championship contests shall be 16 pounds. It is optional with the Game Committee of handicap meetings to offer competitions of shots weighing from 12 pounds upwards.

The shot shall be "put" with one hand, and in making the attempt it shall be above and not behind the shoulder.

All puts shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter. The circle to be a metal or wooden ring, painted or whitewashed, and sunk almost flush with the ground, and it shall be divided into two halves by a line drawn through the center. In the middle of the circumference of the front half shall be placed a stop-board four feet long, four inches high, and firmly fastened to the ground. In making his puts, the feet of the competitor may rest against, but not on top of this board.

A fair put shall be one in which no part of the person of the competitor touches the top of the stop-board, the circle, or the ground outside the circle, and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half, which shall be the half directly opposite the stop-board. A put shall be foul if any part of the person of the competitor touch the ground outside the front half of the circle before the put is measured.

The measurement of each put shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of the shot to the circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the shot to the center of the circle.

Foul puts and letting go the shot in making an attempt shall be counted as trial puts without result.

A board similar to the one in front may be used at the back of the circle.

The order of competing and number of trials shall be the same as for the running broad jump. Shots shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private shot, if correct in weight and shape; in which case the other contestants must also be allowed to use it if they wish.

Section 1. The weight shall be a metal sphere, with handle of any shape and material. Their combined weight shall be at least fifty-six pounds, and their combined height shall not be more than sixteen inches.

All throws shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter.

The circle to be a metal or wooden ring, painted or whitewashed, and sunk almost flush with the ground.

In making his throws the competitor may assume any position he chooses, and use one or both hands.

Foul throws and letting go the weight in an attempt shall count as trial throws without results.

Weights shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private weight, if correct in weight and shape; in which case the other contestants must also be allowed to use it if they wish.

Sec. 2. A fair throw shall be one where no part of the person of the competitor touches the circle, the ground outside the circle,

and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half, which shall be that part of the circle directly opposite the half occupied by the competitor at the moment of delivery, and shall be designated by an imaginary line drawn through the center of the circle at right angles to the direction of the throw.

The measurement of each throw shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of any part of the weight or handle to the inside edge of the circumference of the circle on a line from the mark to the center of the circle.

The number of trials and method of decision shall be the same as in the running broad jump.

The head and handle may be of any size, shape and material, provided that the length of the complete implement shall not be more than four feet and its weight not less than sixteen pounds.

The competitor may assume any position he chooses, and use either one or both hands.

All throws shall be made from a circle seven feet in diameter, the circle to be a metal or wooden ring, painted or whitewashed and sunk almost flush with the ground.

A fair throw shall be where no part of the person of the competitor touches the circle or the ground outside the circle, and the competitor leaves the circle by its rear half, which shall be that directly opposite the half occupied by the competitor at the moment of delivery, and shall be designated by an imaginary line drawn through the center of the circle at right angles to the direction of the throw.

Foul throws and letting go of the hammer in an attempt shall count as trial throws.

The measurement of each throw shall be from the nearest mark made by the fall of the head of the hammer to the inside circumference of the circle, on a line from the mark to the center of the circle.

The number of trials and methods of decision shall be the same as in the running broad jump.

Hammers shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any contestant may use his private hammer, if correct in weight and length; in which case the other contestants must also be allowed to use it if they wish.

The discus shall be of smooth, hard wood body without finger holes, weighted in center with lead discs and capped with polished brass discs, with steel ring on the outside. The weight of the discus shall be four and one-half ($4\frac{1}{2}$) pounds; outside diameter, eight (8) inches; thickness in center, two (2) inches.

The circle for throwing the discus shall be similar in all re-

spects to that of throwing the 56-pound weight and 16-pound hammer.

In making his throws the competitor may assume any position he pleases, and the rules governing a "fair throw" to be the same as the hammer and 56-pound weight.

A discus shall be furnished by the Games Committee. Any competitor may use his private discus, if correct in weight and shape, in which case the other contestants shall be allowed to use it if they wish.

The measurement of each throw shall be made from the nearest mark made by the fall of the discus to the inside circumference of the circle on a line from the mark made by the discus to the center of the circle.

Section 1. Officials shall consist of one Referee, three Judges at the finish, three Timekeepers, one Starter, one Clerk of the Course with assistants, if necessary.

Sec. 2. Duties and powers of these officials shall be the same as is prescribed for them in the foregoing Rules.

Sec. 3. In the 100 yards Swimming Race each competitor shall stand with one or both feet on the starting line, and when the signal is given, shall plunge. Stepping back, either before or after the signal, will not be allowed.

Sec. 4. The start for longer races shall be the same as the 100 yards, except that competitors may start in the water (tread-water start) from an imaginary line.

Sec. 5. Each competitor shall keep a straight course, parallel with the courses of the other competitors, from the starting station to the opposite point in the finish line. Competitors will be started ten feet apart, and each one is entitled to a straight lane of water, ten feet wide, from start to finish. Any contestant who, when out of his own water, shall touch another competitor, is liable to disqualification from that event, subject to the discretion of the Referee.

Sec. 6. Each competitor shall have finished the race when any part of his person reaches the finish line.

Sec. 7. In all handicap competitions a check starter shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that no contestant starts before his proper time. He shall report any violation of this rule to the Referee, who shall disqualify such competitor, should his finish affect the result of the race.

1. In all competitions the ring shall be roped and of not less than 12 feet or more than 24 feet square.

2. Weights to be: Bantam, 105 lbs. and under; Feather, 115

lbs. and under; Light, 135 lbs. and under; Welter, 145 lbs. and under, and Middle, 158 lbs. and under.

3. Any hold, grip, lock or trip allowed, except the hammer lock, strangling and full Nelson holds.

4. Nothing heavier than light slippers or rubbers without heels allowed on feet.

5. Both shoulders shall be on the floor at the same time to constitute a fall.

6. A rest of not less than five nor more than ten minutes shall be allowed between each fall.

7. No striking, kicking, gouging, hair pulling, butting, strangling, or anything that endangers life or limb, will be allowed.

8. Each contestant shall be entitled to the assistance of two seconds only, and no advice or coaching shall be given to any competitor by his seconds or either of them, or by any other person, during the progress of any bout. Any violation of this rule, or of Rule 7, by any contestant, or the refusal of any contestant to break any hold when so ordered by the Referee, may be punished by the Referee by the loss of the bout to the offender and his exclusion from further competition.

9. Immediately before the competition each competitor who has weighed in shall draw in person his number and compete as follows: Have a preliminary round of as many contests as the total number of contestants can be divided by two. In case any contestant does not compete in the preliminary series he shall be allotted a number in the next series of bouts, so as to avoid the possibility of again drawing a bye. This leaves 2, 4, 8 or 16 contestants, and the bouts then proceed regularly with no byes or uneven contests.

10. The contestant who has last been defeated by the winner shall receive second prize; and all who have been defeated by the winners of either first or second place shall be entitled to compete for third place.

11. Duration of bouts shall be six minutes.

12. The Referee shall have full control of the competition, and his decisions shall be final and without appeal.

13. A Timekeeper shall be appointed.

14. If, in the preliminary bouts, no fall has been obtained by either contestant after the expiration of six minutes, the Referee may award the bout to the contestant having shown the best qualities, or who evidently has acted mostly upon the offensive; or the Referee may, after allowing three minutes' rest, order a supplementary bout of three minutes. If, in the final bouts, a fall has not been obtained at the expiration of six minutes, another bout of

six minutes shall be ordered. If, at the expiration of this second bout, a fall has not resulted, an additional bout of three minutes shall be ordered; if no fall, Referee shall award.

15. Contestants shall be weighed within one hour of the beginning of the contests, and any contestant being overweight shall be rejected.

16. Any athlete who weighs in and then fails to compete, without an excuse satisfactory to the Games Committee, shall be suspended for six months. All weighing in shall cease as soon as the first bout of the tournament on each night is commenced.

1. The competition shall be conducted by a jury composed of three judges, whose decisions shall be final and without appeal.

2. The judges must place themselves on both sides of the contestants, in order to observe their general form.

3. The contestants shall draw lots and then perform in rotation.

4. Each competitor shall perform three exercises of his own selection or combination.

5. Except in case of accident to the apparatus no second trials shall be allowed.

6. The judges shall mark, each for himself, in a ratio of five points for a perfect performance, taking into consideration: 1. The difficulty of the exercise. 2. The beauty of the combination and its execution. 3. The general form of the contestant

7. The winner of the competition shall be the one having obtained the highest aggregate number of points, next highest second, and so on.

Clubs weighing three pounds each shall be used, and each contestant be allowed five minutes for a performance.

1. The rope, measured from the floor to a tambourine or bell fastened above, shall be as nearly twenty-five feet as the height of the hall will allow.

2. The start shall be by pistol shot, and the time taken when the contestant strikes the bell or tambourine.

3. Each contestant shall sit on the floor, with legs extended in front, and shall not touch the floor with any part of his person after the pistol shot.

4. Each contestant shall be allowed three trials.

1. The plunge shall be a standing dive, made head first from a firm take-off (i. e., starting-board), free from spring, the body to be kept motionless, face down. The start shall be made with one or both feet on the take-off.

2. No means of propulsion other than the momentum gained by the dive will be allowed.

3. The plunge shall terminate when the face of the contestant appears above the surface of the water, or the expiration of sixty (60) seconds, which shall be the limit of time allowed. The time shall start when the contestant leaves the take-off.

4. At the finish of each trial the contestant shall leave the water as quietly as possible, at the opposite end from the take-off. Anyone disturbing the water so as to interfere with the following contestant shall be disqualified.

5. The distance shall be measured from the take-off to a line drawn across the farthest point reached by any part of the contestant's body, having both ends equi-distance from the take-off.

6. Each contestant shall have three (3) trials, the farthest plunge shall win.

7. No record shall be allowed where the top of the take-off is more than thirty-six (36) inches from the top of the water.

In several contests the competitors who have tied shall be given one more trial.

1. The ball shall be the regulation white rubber association football not less than 7 inches nor more than 8 inches in diameter.

2. The goals shall be spaces 4 feet long and 12 inches wide marked "Goal" in large letters. One shall be placed at either end of the tank, 18 inches above the water-line equally distant from either side.

3. To secure a goal the goal must be touched by the ball in the hand of an opposing player, and the greater number of goals shall count game.

4. The ball shall be kept on or as near the surface of the water as possible, and shall never intentionally be carried under water. No goal shall be allowed when scored by an under-water pass.

5. The contesting teams shall consist of six a side, with two reserve men who can be substituted at any time when the ball is not in play. A player withdrawn cannot return to play. Only six prizes shall be given to the winning team.

6. Time of play shall be 16 minutes actual time, divided in two halves of 8 minutes each and 5 minutes' rest between halves. Time occupied by disputes, free trials for goal, repairing suits, and lining up after a goal has been scored shall not be reckoned as time of play.

7. The captains shall be playing members of teams they represent and shall toss for choice of ends of tank. The ends shall be changed at half time.

8. The referee shall throw the ball in the center of the tank and the start for the ball shall be made only at the sound of the whistle.

9. A ball going out of the tank shall be returned to the place from which it was thrown and given to the opposing team.

10. A mark shall be made four feet from each goal on the side of the tank and an imaginary line between these marks shall be called the four-foot line. No man will be allowed within this line until the ball is within it. The goal tenders, limited to two, of the defending side are alone exempt from this rule. When the ball is within the goal line the goal tenders shall not be allowed any artificial support other than the bottom of the tank.

11. No player is allowed to interfere with an opponent unless such an opponent is within four feet of the ball, except when the ball is within the goal section, when indiscriminate tackling will be allowed in the goal section. The goal section to be a space of four feet by eight feet within the goal line and between two parallel lines drawn at right angles to the goal line and distant two feet from either end of the goal.

12. Upon a goal being gained, the opposite teams shall go to their own end of the tank, and the ball shall be thrown by the referee into the center and play started as at beginning of game.

13. Each team shall have two judges, one at each goal line, who upon a goal being made, shall notify the referee and announce the same.

Only in case the judges disagree shall the referee have power to decide whether a goal be fairly made or not.

14. The referee shall decide all fouls, and if in his opinion a player commits a foul he shall caution the team for the first offense and give the opponents a free trial for goal at each succeeding foul.

A free trial for goal will be given by lining up three backs of the defending team within the four-foot line and giving three forwards of the opposing team the ball on the 15-foot line, when they may try for a goal until a goal is scored or the ball goes outside the 15-foot line. Only three men from each side will be allowed within the 15-foot line, until the ball goes outside that line or a goal is scored.

Fouls.—It shall be a foul to tackle an opponent if the ball is not within four feet of him or to hold him by any part of his costume. It shall be a foul to cross the 4-foot line ahead of the ball, unless forced over by an opponent, or to hang on to the sides of the tank except for the purpose of resting.

Unnecessary rough work may, within the discrimination of the referee, either be counted a foul or the referee may put the offender out of the tank until a goal is scored or the half ends.

(The National Associations in America will control the contests

in those sports, over which they have jurisdiction and all such competitions will be under their rules. This includes Scholastic Events, Lacrosse, Association Football, Fencing, Bicycling, Intercollegiate Contests, Turners' Contests, etc., etc.)

1. Foil competition shall be conducted by three, five or seven judges (one of whom shall act as director) for each bout, who shall be experienced Amateur Fencers, selected from different clubs, if possible, and whose decision shall be final and without appeal. There shall also be a timer, who shall time the bouts in accordance with rule three.

2. Each contestant shall fence a bout with every other contestant, except when the total number of entries for finals exceed seven, in which case semi-finals shall be held. The contestants shall be divided by lot into sections of from four to six each, and the two highest men in each section shall meet in the finals.

3. Each bout shall consist of four minutes actual fencing, and contestants shall change positions after two minutes. Contestants shall come on guard, in the middle of the space, at the command of a judge. In case the judges cannot decide, contestants shall meet for an extra assault of two minutes duration, changing sides at the end of one minute.

4. Each judge shall make his award without consulting his fellow judges, taking into account the general bearing of the competitors, the number and value of touches, and the general form shown in defense and attack. The majority vote of the judges shall decide the winner of the assault to whom shall be given one point.

5. Touches shall count only when made upon the body, within the limits bounded by the collar of the fencing jacket, the medium line, the hip, and a line drawn from the hip to the posterior limit of the armpit around the front of the arm and along the crest of the shoulder to the collar. A touch on any part of boundary lines shall count.

6. The competitor attack should parry. If a stop thrust be made it shall only count in favor of the giver, provided he is not touched at all.

7. A touch, whether fair or foul, invalidates the riposte.

8. A touch is of no value when the point is twisted on to the body after the slap of the foil.

9. The judge *must* stop a corps-a-corps as soon as made.

10. A disarmament is of no value. A touch *immediately* following a disarmament counts.

11. A point scored from a thrust started with the elbow behind the body (jab thrusts) shall not count.

12. Each contestant shall fence with the same hand throughout.
13. Competitors shall wear clean white fencing suits. The jacket of each competitor must be covered with chamois within lines described where touches count. (See Rule 5.)
14. Contestants shall fence within a marked space of twenty feet long and thirty-six inches wide, with a mark plainly indicating the middle.

When a contestant oversteps these limits a judge shall stop the bout and each judge shall award a touch to the opponent of the man overstepping these limits, and the director shall start the contestants again, in the middle of the marked space.

15. Foil blades shall not exceed thirty-four inches in length.

16. Contestants must acknowledge all touches in an audible voice. If a contestant persistently fails to acknowledge touches the judges may award two touches to his opponent for each offense.

1. Dueling sword competitions shall be conducted by three or five judges for each bout, who shall be experienced Amateur Fencers, selected from different clubs, if possible, and whose decision shall be final and without appeal.

2. Each contestant shall fence a bout with every other contestant for one touch. Each touch shall count one point.

3. A judge, upon seeing a touch, shall stop the bout, and thereupon a vote shall be taken. A touch shall be awarded only upon contestant shall discuss the touches made or claimed, nor shall any the agreement of a majority of the judges. Neither judges nor comment be made upon them.

4. Sword tips shall be chalked merely to aid the judges in arriving at a decision; a chalk mark is *not conclusive* evidence of a touch.

5. The contestant receiving the lowest number of touches shall be declared the winner, the next lowest second, and so on.

6. A touch on any part of the adversary counts.

7. A disarmament is of no value. A touch *immediately* following a disarmament counts.

8. If both contestants are touched simultaneously, the judges shall declare a touch against each man. If, however, it is clear to the majority of the judges that one touch is *perceptibly* ahead of the other, the touch shall be considered good.

9. The diameter of the bell-guard shall not exceed five inches, and the blade shall not be more than thirty-four inches long.

10. Each competitor shall wear a dark fencing suit and dark gloves.

1. A bout shall be for a total of seven touches, each touch to count one point. In addition the judges may award any part of three points for form, to each contestant. Cut or thrust on any part of the body above the hips shall count, and the limitation of space shall not be imposed, nor shall there be any restriction, as to color of costume.

2. Sabre blades shall not be more than thirty-three inches long.

3. The judges shall have power to prohibit the use of any unusual guard which may give a competitor an advantage over his adversary.

An amateur fencer, as defined by the Amateur Fencers' League of America, is one who has never competed for money in public or private exhibition nor given instructions for money. A fencer who is known to frequently assist an instructor, or who is known to habitually attend a *salle d'armes*, assisting an instructor in the discharge of his duties, whether such assistance or work be paid for or not, cannot be considered an amateur.

All entries for individual and team competitions that are to be held in conjunction with the Olympic Games of 1904 must be made on the official entry blank. These blanks are now being prepared and will be ready for distribution at an early date.

Note—The entries of amateurs from foreign countries must be made on regular blanks and each contestant must forward with his entry a statement that he is an amateur according to the rules of the body that governs amateur sport where he resides. Upon presentation of such certificate the Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will grant to the visiting athlete an honorary registration card good for the year 1904, which will entitle him to compete in all amateur events that are to be contested.

In world's championship events, an appropriate gold medal emblematic of the Olympic Championship will be given the winner in each event, a silver medal to second and a bronze medal to third.

An entrance fee of \$2.00 per man for each event will be charged. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Handsome gold medal to first, silver to second and bronze to third in each event. An entrance fee of fifty cents per man must accompany each entry. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

The International Tug-of-War will be pulled on dirt and no belts allowed. The distance from the center of the rope to the first man shall not be less than six feet. A team gaining six feet on its

opponent shall win the pull. The time duration shall be five minutes. At the expiration of that time the team having the advantage wins the pull. Foreign teams can be made up of residents of United States and Canada.

Harry Pulliam, President National League.

Ban B. Johnson, President American League.

P. T. Powers, President National Association.

Events to be arranged.

Open handicap athletic meeting to athletes of the world.

100 yards run. 44 yards run. One-mile run.

220 yards run. 880 yards run. Two-mile run.

120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches in height.

220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches in height.

Pole vault for height.

Running high jump.

Running broad jump.

Throwing the 56-pound weight for distance.

Throwing the 16-pound hammer.

Putting the 16-pound shot.

Throwing the discus.

An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged for each event and must accompany all entries. The right to reject any entry is reserved. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1904.

For the schools within the Louisiana Purchase Territory.

100 yards run. 440 yards run. One mile run.

220 yards run. 880 yards run.

120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.

220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.

Running high jump. Putting the 12-pound shot.

Running broad jump. Throwing 12-pound hammer.

Pole vault for height. Throwing the discus.

One-mile team relay race, teams of four each, each one to run a quarter mile.

Gold medals to the winners in each event, silver to second and bronze to third, and a banner to the school scoring the greatest number of points. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

An entrance fee of fifty cents for each event will be charged. No entry will be received unless it is accompanied with a certificate from the proper official of the school certifying that the athlete is a student at the school and eligible to represent it. Entries close

with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., May 14, 1904.

Open to Colleges of the Western States.

100 yards run.	440 yards run.	One mile run.
220 yards run.	880 yards run.	Two mile run.
120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running High jump.	Pole vault for height.	
Running broad jump.	Putting the 16-pound shot.	
Throwing the 16-pound hammer.		
Throwing the discus.		

Conference Athletic Rules to govern.

Gold medal emblematic of the Western College Championship to the winner, silver to second and bronze to third. The right to reject any entry is reserved. An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged for each event and each entry must be accompanied with the fee.

Entries close May 14, 1904, with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

The following events open to all registered amateurs.

100 yards run.	880 yards run.	Two mile run.
220 yards run.	One mile run.	
120 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Pole vault for height.	Running broad jump.	
Running high jump.	Throwing 56-pound weight.	
Throwing the 16-pound hammer.		
Putting the 16-pound shot.	Throwing the discus.	

A gold medal will be given to the winner in each event, a silver medal to second and a bronze medal to third. An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged for each event and each entry must be accompanied with the fee. Entries close May 15, 1904, with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

Open to all amateurs. Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union to govern the competitions.

The annual track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall consist of a Senior and Junior Class. The Senior Class will be open to all registered amateur athletes, and the Junior Class will be open to all registered amateur athletes who have not won a first prize at an A. A. U. track and field, Canadian, Cross Country, Intercollegiate or the

championship of any foreign country. The winner of any event in the Junior will be ineligible for further competition in this class. The following are the events for the Junior Championship:

100 yards run.	880 yards run.	Two mile run.
220 yards run.	One mile run.	Five mile run.
440 yards run.		
120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Pole vault for height.	Throwing the 16-pound hammer	
Running high jump.	Putting the 16-pound shot.	
Running broad jump.	Throwing the discus.	
Throwing 56-pound weight.		

A gold medal emblematic of the Junior Championship of the United States, will be given the winner in each event, a silver medal to second and a bronze medal to third.

A handsome banner will be awarded to the team of any athletic club or college scoring the greatest number of points.

An entrance fee of \$2.00 per man will be charged for each event and no entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the fee. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., May 15, 1904.

The following events open to all amateur athletes:

100 yards run.	880 yards run.	Two mile run.
220 yards run.	One mile run.	Five mile run.
440 yards run.		
120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Pole vault for height.	Throwing 16-pound hammer.	
Running high jump.	Putting the 16-pound shot.	
Running broad jump.	Throwing the discus.	
Throwing 56-pound weight.		

A gold medal emblematic of the Senior Championship of the United States will be given the winner in each event, a silver medal to second and a bronze medal to third. A handsome banner will be awarded to the team of any athletic club or college scoring the highest number of points. An entrance fee of \$2.00 per man will be charged for each event. The right to reject any entry is reserved, and no entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the fee. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, May 15, 1904.

100 yards run.	440 yards run.	One mile run.
220 yards run.	880 yards run.	Two mile run.
120-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
220-yard hurdle race, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running high jump.		Pole vault for height.
Running broad jump.		Putting the 16-pound shot.
Throwing the 16-pound hammer.		
Throwing the discus.		

The events are open to college athletes of the world. An entrance fee of \$1.00 will be charged for each man and must accompany the entry. The right to reject any entry is reserved. Entries close Saturday, May 21, 1904, with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

A handsome gold medal, emblematic of the college championship of the world will be given to the winner, silver medal to second and bronze medal to third, and a handsome banner, emblematic of the championship, will be presented to the college scoring the greatest number of points.

Events to be arranged.

100 yards run.	440 yards run.	One mile run.
220 yards run.	880 yards run.	
120 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running broad jump.		100 yards run.
Running high jump.		220 yards run.
Pole vault.		440 yards run.
Putting 12-pound shot.		880 yards run.
Throwing 12-pound hammer.		One mile run.
120 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220 yards hurdles, 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running broad jump.		Pole vault for height.
Running high jump.		Putting 12-pound shot.
Throwing 12-pound hammer.		

Gold medals to the winners in each event, silver to the second and bronze to the third.

A gold medal emblematic of the championship to the winner in each event, silver to second and bronze to third.

On the championship day a banner will be given to the school scoring the greatest number of points. The right to reject any entry is reserved. An entrance fee of fifty cents for each event will be charged and no entry will be accepted unless accompanied by a fee and a certificate from the proper official of the school cer-

tifying that the athlete is a student at the school and eligible to represent it.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1904.

Parallel bar.

Running 100 yards.

Horse.

Putting 16-pound shot.

Horizontal bar.

Running broad jump.

This contest is open only for Turners. Societies and clubs of that order are eligible to enter teams. The contest will be for teams of six, representing some one society or club, and will be under the rules governing the North American Gymnastic Union. Three trials will be allowed in each event, except the 100 yards.

Handsome gold medals will be given to the winner in each event, silver to second and bronze to third. Suitable team trophies will be presented to the society or club whose team finishes first, second, or third. An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union to govern, and open to amateurs of the world.

Entries close June 11, 1904, with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo. An entrance fee of \$2.00 per man will be charged and fee must accompany the entry. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

The rule in force for the All Around Championship is as follows: In scoring a man receives a percentage for his performance in each of the ten events. In each event the world's best amateur record is taken as a maximum for which 1,000 points are allowed. Then a standard or limit is established and the performances equal to or worse than the standards score nothing. For performances between the maximum and the limit points are allowed according to a graded scale. Extra points are also allowed beyond the 1,000 limit when a record is broken.

A gold medal emblematic of the championship of the United States will be given to the winner, silver to second and bronze to third.

Open to the amateur clubs of the world. Competitors must be members of good standing with the club they represent. Clubs

having professionals among its membership will be barred from competition. The United States' Lacrosse Rules will govern all competitions.

Gold medals will be presented to the members of the winning team also a handsome silk banner.

An entry fee of \$5 per team will be charged. No entry will be received unless the list of competitors is given and signed by the club's secretary. A schedule will be arranged beforehand and teams not ready to play at time designated will forfeit match.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., June 6, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

100 yards.	One mile.	220 yards.
220 yards.	Plunge for distance.	440 yards.
440 yards.	100 yards.	Half mile.
Half mile.	Fancy diving.	One mile.

Open to amateur teams, clubs, schools and colleges.

An entrance fee of \$1 per man will be charged for the Championship events, 50c per man for the Handicap events and 50c per man for the members of the water polo team.

A gold medal emblematic of the championship of the United States will be given to the winner of each of the events, a silver to second and a bronze to third. In handicap events gold medals will be given to first, silver to second and bronze to third. In the water polo championship suitable gold medals emblematic of the Championship of the United States will be given to the winning team, silver medals to the second and a banner to the club winning the championship.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., June 4, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Open to teams representing some one school. The entry of the team must be accompanied by the certificate of the proper official of the school to the effect that the members of the team are eligible to represent the school in competition.

Open to teams, members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rules of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America to govern.

Open to all registered teams. A. A. U. rules to govern.

Open to teams representing an educational institution.

All games will be played under the rules as adopted by the Amateur Athletic Union and the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America.

Gold medals will be presented to the members of the winning team, silver medals to the individual players of the second team and a banner to each of the winning teams.

An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, May 28, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Hurling—International team competition. Rules of the Gaelic Athletic Association to govern. Trials each day if necessary. Final to be played July 23.

Gaelic Football—International team competition. Rules of the Gaelic Athletic Association to govern. Trials each day if necessary. Final to be played July 23.

Athletic events under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Events first day:	Running, two hops and a jump.
100 yards run.	440 yards hurdle race.
Putting 42-pound stone.	Irish jig competition.

Events second day:	Three standing jumps.
220 yards run.	Throwing the 14-pound winding weight.

Half-mile run.	One mile run.
Irish hornpipe competition.	Running high jump.

Events third day.	Putting 16-pound shot.
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Throwing 56-pound weight, unlimited run and follow.

Rising and striking hurling ball.

Events fourth day.

120 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches in height.

Running long jump.

Throwing 16-pound hammer, unlimited run and follow.

Throwing the javelin.

Throwing the 56-pound weight for height over bar.

An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged for each event and must accompany the entry. The right to reject an entry is reserved. An entrance fee of \$5.00 per team will be charged for hurling and football contests.

For the athletic events gold medals will be given to the winners, silver medals to second, and bronze to third.

In the Hurling and Football competitions, gold medals will be given to the members of the winning team, silver medals to members of second team, and a handsome banner to the team winning the Hurling and Football contests.

In the odd events, the rules of the Gaelic Athletic Association

will govern. In the dancing, jig and hornpipe competitions three minutes will be allowed.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1904.

Open Athletic Club Handicap Meeting of the Western Association A. A. U. Events to be arranged.

Championships of the Western Association A. A. U. Events to be arranged.

Quarter mile.	One-half mile.	Five miles.
One-third mile.	One mile.	Two miles.
Middle-distance championship, twenty-five miles, unpaced.		
Middle-distance championship, twenty miles, paced.		
Motor bicycle championship. Ten miles.		
Half-mile handicap.	Five miles.	
One-mile handicap.	One-mile novice race.	

Prizes—Handsome gold, silver and bronze medals to the first, second and third in each event.

World's Fair Championship, one mile—Purse. \$200 00

World's Fair, Middle Distance Championship, one

Hour—Purse 500 00

Twenty-five Mile National Championship—Purse. 200 00

Grand Circuit Championship, One-half mile—Purse. 150 00

Louisiana Purchase Handicap, Two miles—Purse. 150 00

One-mile Handicap—Purse 100 00

Half-mile Handicap—Purse 100 00

Motor Bicycle Championship of America—Purse. 100 00

This programme of amateur and professional races will be run off during the week, the number of entries being taken into consideration in scheduling the events for the various days. It might become necessary to change the programme in several particulars, but the revision will be to the advantage of the entrants.

Rules of the National Cycling Association will govern. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man for each event must be paid. Entries will close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., July 1, 1904.

Events to be arranged.

The competition shall be open to teams of eight men. Each team to compete in free-work, calisthenics, heavy apparatus work and a one-mile relay race (each man to run 220 yards). Basketball (five men). High jump.

There shall be in each state a preliminary state championship

meeting; the winning teams to compete for Olympic Championship on this date. Competing of the best eight men from each state rather than the representatives from an individual branch. An entrance fee of \$5 per team shall be charged. The prizes to be: Each member of the winning team shall receive a gold medal, second team silver medals and bronze medals for the third team, and a handsome banner to the winning team. Entries will close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, same days as other Y. M. C. A. events. Rules of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic League to govern competition.

100 yards run.	440 yards run.	One mile run.
220 yards run.	Half mile run.	Two mile run.
120 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running high jump.		Pole vault.
Running broad jump.		Putting the 16-pound shot.
Throwing the 16-pound hammer.		
Throwing discus.	440 yards run.	One mile run.
100 yards run.	Half mile run.	Two mile run.
220 yards run.		
120 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches in height.		
220 yards hurdle, 10 hurdles, 2 feet 6 inches in height.		
Running high jump.		Putting the 16-pound shot.
Running broad jump.		Throwing the 16-pound hammer
Pole vault.		Throwing discus.

Rules of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America will govern, and the events are open only to athletes who are registered as members of the League.

A gold medal, emblematic of the Young Men's Christian Association championship, will be given to the winner in each event, silver to second and bronze to third. The right to reject any entry is reserved. An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged for each event, and fee must accompany each entry. Entries close July 30, 1904, with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo.

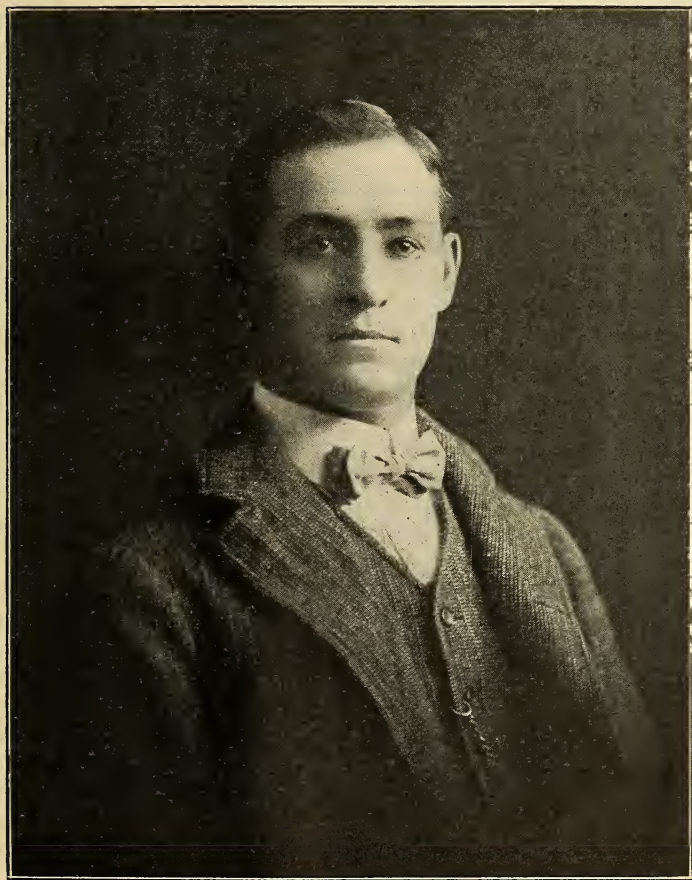
Rules of the Amateur Fencers' League of America to govern.

The following championships will be contested:

Foil. Sabre. Single stick.

Dueling sword.

Prizes, a handsome gold medal, emblematic of the World's Olympic Championship to the winner, silver medal to the second, bronze medal to the third, in each event.



R. J. LEACOCK,
Leader in Everything in Athletics.

An entrance fee of \$3.00 will be charged for each event, and must accompany the entry.

Foils.

Gold medal to first, silver to second, and bronze to third.

An entrance fee of \$3.00 must accompany each entry.

Intercollegiate team competition of three men from each college. Gold medal to each member of the winning team, silver to members of second team, and bronze to members of third team.

A handsome banner will be given to the college sending the winning team. Entrance fee, \$9.00 for each team.

Foils.

A gold medal to each member of the winning team, silver to second, bronze to third.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., August 13. No entry will be accepted unless from an amateur fencer as defined by the Amateur Fencers' League. A junior is a fencer who has neither won a first prize in either an open competition, save in a novice class, nor a place in a National Championship.

Events to be arranged.

Amateur Golf Championship. Driving Contest. Putting Contest over a nine hole putting course at night, illuminated by electricity. Prizes in individual Golf Championship; handsome gold medal to winner, silver medal to second and to each loser in the semi-final rounds a bronze medal. Driving contest, gold medal to the winner. Putting contest, gold medal to the winner.

Team competition for the World's Championship; open to teams of ten men each, representing any association in the world. Gold medals to each member of the winning team and silver medals to members of the second team. Also handsome cup to the winning team. An entrance fee of \$5 per man will be charged; no charge for the team competition. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., August 19, 1904. The rules of the United States Golf Association will govern. Details and arrangements of the games to be in the hands of the Olympic Golf Committee.

Events to be arranged.

Under the Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union.

105 pounds.	135 pounds.	158 pounds.
115 pounds.	145 pounds.	Heavyweight class.
125 pounds.		

An entrance fee of \$2 per man will be charged in each event. A gold medal emblematic of the championship will be presented to the winner, silver to second and bronze to third in each event.

Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., September 19, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Events to be arranged.

Parallel bars.

Rope climbing, 25 feet.

Long horse.

Tumbling, individual.

Side horse.

Horizontal bars.

Swinging Indian clubs.

Flying rings.

All around standing apparatus championship, which includes:

Parallel bars.

Side horse.

Horizontal bars.

Long horse.

Rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern. A medal emblematic of the championship of the United States will be awarded to the winning gymnast, silver to second and bronze to third. A separate set of medals will be given for the all around standing apparatus championship. An entrance fee of \$1 per man will be charged for each event, and \$1 entrance fee for the standing apparatus championship. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., August 6, 1904. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

Grammar Schools. Open to Grammar schools of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Territory.

Half-mile relay race. Teams of four boys each, each boy to run 220 yards.

Athletic Clubs. Open to teams representing the athletic clubs of America.

One-mile relay. Teams of four men, each man to run 440 yards.

Four-mile relay. Teams of four men each, each man to run one mile.

College Relay Races. Open to colleges of America:

One mile. Teams of four men, each man to run 440 yards.

Two-mile relay. Teams of four men, each man to run 880 yards.

Young Men's Christian Association. Open to members of the Athletic League.

One-mile relay. Teams of four men, each man to run 440 yards.

Missouri State Relay Races. Open to athletic, college and other organizations of the State of Missouri.

One-mile relay race. Teams of four men, each man to run 440 yards.

Interscholastic Race. Open to schools of the United States.

One mile. Team of four men, each man to run 440 yards.

Two miles. Teams of four men, each man to run 880 yards.

An entrance fee of fifty cents per man will be charged to all members of the competing teams, and fee must accompany each entry. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

The members of the winning teams will receive handsome gold medals, members of the second team silver medals, and members of the third team bronze medals. A banner emblematic of the championship will be given to the team winning each race.

In the Grammar School race the entry must be made by an official of the school, with a certificate to the effect that the members of the team represent the school and are eligible to compete. No registration is required for scholastic events.

Athletic Club Race. All teams competing must be registered and represent an athletic club or member of some association of the A. A. U. Amateur Athletic Rules to govern.

College Race. Members of the team must be bona fide students of a college and eligible to compete according to the college athletic organization.

Young Men's Christian Association. The Rules of the Athletic League of the Y. M. C. A. of North America will govern.

Interscholastic Race. No registration will be required for the Interscholastic race. The team must be entered by a proper official of a school and a statement accompanying the entry that the members competing are amateurs, students of the school and eligible to compete.

Events to be arranged.

Open to all teams. The schedule of games to be played will be arranged after the entries close.

Gold medals will be presented to each member of the winning team, silver medals to the members of the second team, and a banner to the team winning the championship. An entrance fee of \$5 per team will be charged, and must accompany the entry. The right to reject any entry is reserved. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., November 1, 1904.

Including the individual championship and the team championship. Open to all registered amateurs. The distance will be 8 miles, 1 mile on the track, in the arena, 6 miles across country, and the final mile on the track. Each club, college or school to start an unlimited number of men. The first five at the finish to score for the team prize.

Gold medal, emblematic of the championship of the United States, to the winner of the race, silver to the second, and bronze to third. The five men on the winning team will receive gold

medals, emblematic of the championship of the United States, silver medals to the members of the team finishing second, and bronze medals to the members of the tea finishing third.

An entrance fee of 50 cents per man must accompany the entry. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, Chief of the Department of Physical Culture, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., October 15, 1904. The right to reject any entries reserved.

Events to be arranged.

Events to be arranged.

Automobiling will be substantially recognized in the Department of Physical Culture at the World's Fair, and every adequate provision will be made for motor driven-vehicles. The programme will include speed trials, hill climbing, and other contests wherein the worth of the machine and the skill of operators can be demonstrated. It is not unlikely that the annual endurance run of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers will terminate at St. Louis during the week when Automobiles will be made a feature of the Fair. The subject is now in the hands of a special committee, and after its report has been made and approved, a complete announcement will be made in the Automobile Journals and the Daily Press.

This section of the Olympic Games will be arranged on a broad plane so as to cover the educational and scientific phases of the subject as adequately as the competitive part. The practical side of physical training will be demonstrated by a comprehensive display of exhibits, comprising:

1. School Gymnastics by classes from the various grades of public schools, showing the German, Swedish and other methods.
2. School games as conducted in the school room by grades, school games practiced in school yards, and the various gymnastic games practiced in the many gymnasiums of this and other countries for persons of all ages.
3. Gymnastics as applied to the training of soldiers.
4. The methods pursued by the great gymnastic organizations of the country, the North American Gymnastic Union, Young Men's Christian Associations and similar institutions, will be fully set forth. There will also be an exhibit of popular Swedish gymnastics, and a representative collection of photographs, charts, diagrams, catalogues, circulars, programmes, etc.

Exhibits of this nature are being invited from those nations where physical training in the schools is under Government supervision. American cities where physical training is conducted as part of the school system are also being invited to contribute exhibits. Associations making a specialty of and institutions giving

attention to physical training will be asked to co-operate, including the Amateur Athletic Union, the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, the North American Gymnastic Union, Young Men's Christian Associations, Colleges, Preparatory Schools, Grammar Schools, High Schools, Churches, Social Settlement Organizations, Young Women's Christian Associations, Hebrew Young Men's Associations, and the athletic organizations of foreign countries. The play-ground movement in this and other countries will be illustrated. There will be a complete collection of physical training text books, scientific apparatus for use in examining the body, anthropometrical material, charts, photographs, etc., plans of gymnasiums, play grounds and athletic fields. Normal schools of this and other countries will demonstrate their work, courses, equipments and publications by comprehensive exhibits.

An entirely new feature will be the holding of Physical Training Conventions, lectures and popular addresses. Arrangements are being made with the following and other institutions to hold Conventions at St. Louis during the Exposition: The American Physical Educational Association, Physical Directors Society of the Young Men's Christian Association, College Physical Directors Society, Society of Secondary Schools Physical Directors, North American Gymnastic Union Physical Directors, Public School Physical Directors and the American School Hygiene Association.

The unique feature of this series, however, will be the World's Olympic Lecture Course, during which the following topics will be treated, and lectures given by the greatest authorities on Physical Training in the world:

History of Physical Training.

Psychologic and Sociologic Aspects of Physical Training.

Physical Training of Truants, Defectives and Delinquents.

The Physiology of Exercise.

Gymnastic Therapeutics.

The Management of Athletic Contests.

Dancing for Schools.

Theory and Practice of School Gymnastics.

Theory and Practice of School Games.

Anthropometry Methods.

School Hygiene, Pedagogy of Physical Training.

The Adaptation of Physical Exercise to the Conditions of Modern Life.

Organization and Administration of Physical Training.

Divergent Effects of Uniform Physical Training Upon Different Individuals.

It is also proposed to have a course of popular addresses which will include the following topics:

The Influence of Manly Sports on Peoples.

The Moral Phase of Athletics.

The Place of Physical Training in Education.

The Development of the City as Related to the Health of Children.

The Play of City Children.

New Conditions of Civilization Which Make Physical Training Necessary.



FRANK L. KRAMER.

Record American Champion.

1898. American Amateur Champion.

1899. American Amateur Champion.

1900. 2nd Place Amateur Champion.

Record American Professional Class.

1901. American Professional Class.

1902. American Professional Class.

Rides the Pierce Racer.

BOXING.

Record of the Principal Professional Fights in 1903 and Principal Fights 1904 to Date.

- 1902—
 Dec. 29—At Oakland, Harry Forbes beat Frankie Neil in 7 rounds.
 Dec. 29—At Chicago, George Gardner beat "Kid" Carter in 6 rounds.
- 1903—
 Jan. 5—At Chicago, Benny Yanger beat Tim Callahan in 6 rounds.
 Jan. 14—At Hot Springs, "Young Corbett" beat Austin Rice in 18 rounds.
 Jan. 15—At San Francisco, Frankie Neil beat Clarence Forbes in 7 rounds. Knockout.
 Jan. 15—At Kansas City, Tommy Ryan beat Billy Stiff in 4 rounds. Knockout.
 Jan. 26—At Philadelphia, Joe Choynski beat Peter Maher in 2 rounds. Knockout.
 Feb. 5—At Los Angeles, Jack Johnson beat "Denver" Ed Martin in 20 rounds.
 Feb. 9—In England, Spike Sullivan beat Jim Maloney in 1 round. Knockout.
 Feb. 23—At Philadelphia, Kid McCoy and Jack McCormick, 6 rounds. No decision.
 Feb. 25—At Philadelphia, Terry McGovern beat Billy Maynard in 4 rounds. Knockout.
 Feb. 26—At San Francisco, "Young Corbett" and Eddie Hanlon, 20 rounds. Draw.
 March 9—At Philadelphia, Gus Ruhlin beat Pete Everett in 2 rounds.
 March 30—At Philadelphia, "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien and Joe Choynski, 6 rounds. No decision.
 March 31—At San Francisco, "Young Corbett" beat Terry McGovern in 11 rounds. Knockout.
 April 2—At Louisville, Marvin Hart beat Jack Bonner in 4 rounds. Foul.
 April 6—At Boston, George Gardner beat Peter Maher in 1 round. Knockout.
 April 20—In England, Jabez White beat Spike Sullivan in 15 rounds.
 April 20—At Boston, "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien and Joe Walcott, 10 rounds. Draw.
 April 12—At Detroit, Jack Root beat "Kid" McCoy in 10 rounds.
 April 27—At Fort Erie, Jim Ferns beat Matty Matthews in 19 rounds.
 May 2—In England, Ben Jordan beat George Dixon in 6 rounds.
 May 5—At Philadelphia, "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien and Marvin Hart, 6 rounds. No decision.
 May 5—At Los Angeles, Sam McVey beat "Kid" Carter in 11 rounds. Knockout.
 May 13—At Louisville, George Gardner beat Marvin Hart in 12 rounds.
 May 18—At Fort Erie, Frank Erne beat Warren Zurbick in 10 rounds. Foul.
 May 28—At Portland, Ore., Joe Walcott beat "Mysterious" Billy Smith in 4 rounds.
 May 29—At San Francisco, Joe Gans beat Willie Fitzgerald in 10 rounds. Knockout.
 June 13—At Butte, Aurelia Herrera beat "Kid" Broad in 4 rounds. Knockout.

- June 15—In England, "Spike" Sullivan and Jack Nelson, 20 rounds. Draw.
- June 27—At London, Eng., "Pedlar" Palmer beat George Dixon in 8 rounds.
- July 1—At Philadelphia, "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien and "Kid" Carter, 6 rounds. No decision.
- July 4—At Fort Erie, George Gardner beat Jack Root in 12 rounds.
- July 22—At Boston, "Young Corbett" beat Jimmy Briggs in 10 rounds.
- Aug. 13—At San Francisco, Frankie Neil beat Harry Forbes in 2 rounds. Knockout.
- Aug. 14—At San Francisco, James J. Jeffries beat James J. Corbett in 10 rounds. Knockout.
- Sept. 2—At Fall River, "Spike" Sullivan and Jimmy Gardner, 15 rounds. Draw.
- Sept. 7—At Philadelphia, Gus Ruhlin and "Kid" Carter, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Sept. 28—At Philadelphia, Gus Ruhlin and "Kid" Carter, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Sept. 29—At San Francisco, Eddie Hanlon beat Benny Yanger in 20 rounds.
- Sept. 30—At Philadelphia, Bob Fitzsimmons beat Con Coughlin in 1 round. Knockout.
- Oct. 13—At Boston, Joe Walcott beat "Kid" Carter in 15 rounds.
- Oct. 14—At Detroit, Tommy Feltz and Harry Forbes, 10 rounds. Draw.
- Oct. 14—At Philadelphia, Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Grim, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Oct. 20—At Boston, Terry McGovern beat Jimmy Briggs in 15 rounds.
- Oct. 21—At Philadelphia, "Young Corbett" and Tim Callahan, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Oct. 27—At Los Angeles, Jack Johnson beat Sam McVey in 20 rounds.
- Nov. 3—At Boston, Joe Walcott beat "Kid" Carter in 15 rounds.
- Nov. 7—At Philadelphia, Jack Munroe beat Peter Maher in 4 rounds. Knockout.
- Nov. 9—At New Orleans, "Kid" Broad beat Tim Callahan in 10 rounds.
- Nov. 9—At London, Eng., George Dixon beat "Pedlar" Palmer in 20 rounds.
- Nov. 10—At Boston, Sandy Ferguson beat Joe Walcott in 15 rounds.
- Nov. 16—At Philadelphia, Marvin Hart and Joe Choynski, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Nov. 17—At Boston, Jimmy Briggs beat "Kid" Broad in 15 rounds.
- Nov. 18—At Philadelphia, "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien and Jack "Twin" Sullivan, 6 rounds. No decision.
- Nov. 25—At San Francisco, Bob Fitzsimmons beat George Gardner in 20 rounds.
- March 25—At San Francisco, Jimmy Britt beat Young Corbett in 20 rounds.
- April 4—At St. Louis, Jack O'Brien beat "Twin" Sullivan in 3 rounds.
- April 28—At St. Louis, Jack O'Brien beat "Kid" Carter in 3 rounds.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE

The following table shows the close seasons for all game in the United States and Canada, with the exception of mountain sheep, mountain goat, and a few unimportant species.

The first date of the close season and the first date of the open season are given; open seasons may be found by reversing the dates.

The term rabbit includes 'hare' of the Canadian laws; quail the bird known as 'partridge' in the South; grouse, includes Canada grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse (known as 'partridge' in the

[Compiled, in part, from Game Laws in

		MAMMALS				
		State	Deer	Elk	Moose Caribou	Antelope
NORTHERN	Maine	Dec. 15-Oct. 1 ¹	At all times ¹	At all times	Dec. 1-Oct. 15 ¹⁴	At all times
	New Hampshire	At all times ¹	At all times	At all times	At all times	At all times
	Vermont	Nov. 1-Oct. 22	To Nov. 1, 1903		At all times	
	Massachusetts	To Nov. 1, 1903				
	Rhode Island	To Feb. 1, 1905				
	Connecticut	To June 1, 1911				
	New York ¹	Nov. 16-Sep. 1	At all times	At all times	At all times	At all times
	Long Island	Exc'pt 4 days Nov.				
	New Jersey	To April 14, 1905				
	Pennsylvania	Dec. 1-Nov. 1	Dec. 1-Nov. 1			
	Delaware					
	Maryland ¹	Local Laws				
	Dist. Columbia	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ⁹				
	Virginia	Jan. 1-Oct. 1				
	West Virginia	Dec. 15-Oct. 15				
	Kentucky	Mar. 1-Sept. 1				
	Ohio	Dec. 16-Nov. 10				
	Michigan	Dec. 1-Nov. 8 ¹	To 1911	To 1911		
	Indiana	At all times				
	Illinois	To 1913				
Wisconsin	Dec. 1-Nov. 11 ¹					
Minnesota	Dec. 1-Nov. 11	At all times	Dec. 1-Nov. 11			
Iowa	At all times	At all times				
Missouri	Jan. 1-Oct. 1					
Kansas					To Mar. 13, 1908	
Nebraska	Nov. 16-Aug. 15	At all times			Nov. 16-Aug. 15	
South Dakota	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15			To Jan. 1, 1911	
North Dakota	Dec. 1-Nov. 10	At all times			To Jan. 1, 1911	
Montana	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	At all times		At all times	
Wyoming	Nov. 15-Sept. 15	Nov. 15-Sept. 15	To Sept. 15, 1912 ¹⁵		Nov. 15-Sept. 15	
Colorado	Oct. 1-Sept. 15	To 1907			To 1907	
SOUTHERN	North Carolina ¹	Jan. 1-Oct. 1				
	South Carolina	Feb. 1-Sept. 1 ¹				
	Georgia*	Jan. 1-Sept. 1				
	Florida	Feb. 1-Nov. 1				
	Alabama* ¹	Jan. 1-Sept. 1				
	Mississippi	Mar. 1-Sept. 15				
	Tennessee	Dec. 15-Oct. 1				
	Arkansas	Feb. 1-Sept. 1 ¹				
	Louisiana	Apr. 1-Nov. 1				
	Texas	Jan. 1-Nov. 1				To July 1, 1908
Oklahoma	At all times				At all times	
New Mexico	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	To Mar. 7, 1905			To Mar. 7, 1905	
Arizona	Nov. 1-Sept. 15	At all times			To Jan. 1, 1906	
PACIFIC	California ¹	Nov. 1-July 15	At all times			At all times
	Nevada	Nov. 15-Sept. 15	At all times		At all times ¹⁹	Nov. 15-Sept. 15
	Utah	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	At all times			At all times
	Idaho	Jan. 1-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1		At all times	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
	Washington	Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 15		Nov. 1-Sept. 15	Nov. 1-Sept. 15
	Oregon ¹	Nov. 1-July 15 ¹	To Sept. 15, 1904		Nov. 1-July 15 ^{1 15}	Nov. 1-July 15 ¹
	Alaska	Dec. 16-Sept. 1			Nov. 1-Sept. 1 ¹	
Hawaii						
CANADA	British Columbia	Dec. 15-Sept. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1		Jan. 1-Sept. 1	
	N. W. Territories ¹⁰	Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1		Dec. 15-Nov. 1	Dec. 15-Nov. 1
	Manitoba	Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15		Dec. 15-Nov. 15	Dec. 15-Nov. 15
	Ontario	Nov. 16-Nov. 1	At all times		Nov. 16-Oct. 16 ²²	
	Quebec	Jan. 1-Sept. 1			Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹	
	New Brunswick	Dec. 1-Sept. 15			Dec. 1-Sept. 15 ¹	
	Nova Scotia	To Oct. 1, 1905			Jan. 1-Sept. 15 ²⁸	
Newfoundland		To Jan. 1, 1912		Feb. 1-Oct. 21 ²⁰		

UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1903

the North and 'pheasant' in the South), and all members of the family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan, and sage hens. Introduced pheasant is restricted to the Old World pheasants; and goose includes 'brant.'

States are arranged geographically and grouped according to the Hallock Code. The general State laws have been followed in Maryland and North Carolina; but many county laws prevail in these States.

Brief and corrected to September 1, 1903.]

		BIRDS				
Squirrel ²	Rabbit	Quail	Grouse	Prairie Chicken	Wild Turkey	
	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	At all times.....	Dec. 1-Sept. 15...			
Jan. 1-Sept. 15.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.			
	May 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.			
Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹ ...	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.			
Jan. 1-Oct. 15.	Jan. 1-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.			
Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.			
Dec. 1-Sept. 16.	Dec. 16-Sept. 16	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 16.			
Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.			
Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	
Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Nov. 1.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	Dec. 16-Oct. 15.	
	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.			
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	Dec. 25-Nov. 1.		Dec. 25-Nov. 1.	
Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Sept. 1.	Dec. 26-Nov. 1.	
		Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ³⁰ .	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ³⁰ .		Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ³⁰ .	
Jan. 1-Sept. 15.	Jan. 1-Sept. 15.	Dec. 20-Nov. 1.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	
Feb. 1-June 15.		Jan. 1-Nov. 15.	Jan. 1-Nov. 15.		Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	
Sept. 2-Aug. 1.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	To Nov. 10, 1904.	To Nov. 10, 1904.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10.	
Dec. 1-Oct. 15.		Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹ .	Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹ .	To 1910.	To 1910.	
Jan. 1-Aug. 1 ¹²		Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	Jan 1-Nov. 10.	Jan. 1-Nov. 10.	At all times.	
Jan. 1-July 1.		Dec. 20-Nov. 10.	To 1907.	To 1907.	To 1908.	
May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	To. Sept. 1, 1905.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.		
		Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Dec. 15-Oct. 15.	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.		
Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	Jan. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Jan. 1-Nov. 15 ³¹ .	Oct. 1-Aug. 15.	Oct. 1-Aug. 15 ³¹ .		
		Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	At all times.	
		Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		
		To Sept. 1, 1905.	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.	Oct. 15-Sept. 1.		
		At all times.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		
		At all times.	Oct. 15-July 15.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.		
		To Oct. 1, 1920 ²³ .	Oct. 21-Sept. 1.	Oct. 21-Sept. 1.	To 1907.	
Local laws.		Mar. 15-Nov. 1.			Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	
		Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.		Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	Mar. 15-Nov. 1.		Mar. 15-Nov. 1.	
		Mar. 1-Nov. 1.			Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	
Feb. 2-July 1.		Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	Mar. 2-Nov. 15.	
		May 1-Oct. 1.			May 1-Oct. 1.	
May 1-June 1.		Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.		Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Feb. 15-Nov. 1 ¹ .		Dec. 1-Oct. 31.	May 1-Sept. 1.	
	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	Mar. 1-Nov. 1.	Apr. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Feb. 1-Nov. 1.		Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	
		Feb. 1-Oct. 15.	At all times.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	
		Mar. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	
		Mar. 1-Oct. 15.	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.		Nov. 1-Sept. 15.	
Feb. 1-Aug. 1.		Feb. 15-Oct. 15 ² .	Feb. 15-Sept. 1.			
		Mar. 1-Sept. 15.	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.	Mar. 1-Sept. 15.		
		At all times ¹ .	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		
		Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	Dec. 1-Aug. 15.		
Jan. 1-Oct. 1.		Jan. 1-Oct. 1 ² .	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		
		Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	To Oct. 1, 1905.	
			Dec. 16-Sept. 1.			
		Mar. 1-Sept. 16.				
	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	At all times.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		
			Dec. 15-Sept. 15.	Dec. 15-Sept. 15.		
Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.	Nov. 15-Sept. 15.		
	Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ¹ .	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	Dec. 16-Sept. 15.	To Sept. 15, 1905.	Dec. 1-Nov. 1.	
			Dec. 15-Sept. 1 ¹ .			
	Feb. 1-Oct. 15.		To May 9, 1905.			
	Mar. 1-Sept. 16.		Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ² .			
			Jan. 12-Sept. 16.			

		BIRDS				
		State	Dove	Introduced Pheasant	Plover	Snipe.
NORTHERN	Maine.....	At all times	At all times	To ¹ Mar. 22, 1911	May 1-Aug. 1	May 1-Aug. 1
	New Hampshire.....	At all times	At all times	To ¹ Sept. 15, 1905	Feb. 1-Aug. 1 ¹	Dec. 15-Sept 15 ¹
	Vermont.....	At all times	At all times	Nov. 20-Oct. 1	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ²	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
	Massachusetts.....	At all times	At all times	To ¹ Feb. 13, 1905	Mar. 1-July 15	Mar. 1-July 15
	Rhode Island.....	At all times	At all times	To ¹ Oct. 1, 1905		
	Connecticut.....	At all times	At all times	To June 1, 1906	Apr. 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Aug. 1
	New York ⁴	At all times	At all times	To 1905	May 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1
	Long Island.....	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 1 ¹	Jan. 1-July 1	Jan. 1-July 1
	New Jersey.....	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 10	Jan. 1-July 15 ²	Jan. 1-Sept. 1
	Pennsylvania.....	At all times	At all times	Dec. 16-Oct. 15	Jan. 1-July 15 ⁸	
	Delaware.....	At all times	At all times			
	Maryland ¹	Dec. 25-Aug. 15	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	Dec. 25-Nov. 1	May 1-Aug. 15	May 1-Aug. 15
	Dist. Columbia.....	At all times	At all times		Apr. 1-Sept. 1	Apr. 1-Sept. 1
	Virginia.....	At all times	At all times	Local laws	Jan. 1-July 20	Jan. 1-July 20
	West Virginia.....	At all times	At all times			July 1-Mar. 1
	Kentucky.....	Feb. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	To Nov. 10, 1904	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ²¹	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ²¹
	Ohio.....	At all times	At all times	To 1910	Dec. 1-Oct. 1	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹³
	Michigan.....	At all times	At all times	At all times		
	Indiana.....	At all times	At all times	To 1908	May 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1
	Illinois.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	To Sept. 1, 1905	Dec. 1-Sept. 1	Dec. 1-Sept. 1
Wisconsin.....	At all times	At all times	At all times	Nov. 1-Sept. 1 ²	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	
Minnesota.....	Nov. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	At all times	Apr. 15-Sept. 1	Apr. 15-Sept. 1	
Iowa.....	At all times	At all times	At all times			
Missouri.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	Jan. 1-Nov. 1	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	
Kansas.....	Sept. 15-Aug. 1	At all times	To Feb. 28, 1907	Sept. 15-July 15	Sept. 15-July 15	
Nebraska.....	Oct. 31-Apr. 15	At all times	At all times	Oct. 31-Apr. 15	Apr. 16-Sept. 1	
South Dakota.....	At all times	At all times	To Sept. 1, 1905	May 15-Sept. 1		
North Dakota.....	At all times	At all times	At all times			
Montana.....	At all times	At all times	To Sept. 1, 1906	May 1-Sept. 1	May 1-Sept. 1	
Wyoming.....	At all times	At all times	At all times			
Colorado.....	Sept. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	At all times		Apr. 16-Sept. 10 ⁹	
SOUTHERN	North Carolina ¹	Mar. 15-Nov. 1	At all times			Local laws
	South Carolina.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	To Dec. 22, 1903		
	Georgia*.....	Mar. 15-Aug. 15	At all times	To Nov. 30, 1905		
	Florida.....	At all times	At all times			
	Alabama.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	To Feb. 8, 1904		
	Mississippi.....	Mar. 1-Sept. 15	At all times			
	Tennessee.....	Mar. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	Jan. 1-Dec. 1	Apr. 15-Oct. 1	Apr. 15-Oct. 1
	Arkansas.....	At all times	At all times			
	Louisiana.....	Mar. 1-July 1	At all times		Oct. 1-Aug. 1 ⁸	
	Texas.....	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	At all times	To July 1, 1908		
	Oklahoma.....	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	At all times	To Jan 1, 1904	Jan. 1-Aug. 1	
	New Mexico.....	At all times	At all times	To Mar. 14, 1906		
Arizona.....	At all times	At all times	Mar. 1-Oct. 15		Mar. 1-Oct. 15	
PACIFIC	California ⁴	Feb. 15-July 1	At all times	At all times	Feb. 15-Oct. 15	
	Nevada.....	Nov. 2-July 15	At all times	To Sept. 1, 1906	Mar. 1-Sept. 15	Mar. 1-Sept. 15
	Utah.....	Dec. 1-Aug. 15	At all times	At all times		Mar. 15-Feb. 15 ²⁶
	Idaho.....	July 15-Feb. 15	At all times	To Mar. 11, 1907	July 15-Feb. 15	July 15-Feb. 15
	Washington.....	At all times	At all times	To Oct. 15, 1906 ¹	Mar. 1-Aug. 15	Mar. 1-Sept. 1
	Oregon.....	At all times	At all times	To Oct. 1, 1905 ¹²	Jan. 1-Aug. 1 ⁸	
	Alaska.....	At all times	At all times		Dec. 16-Sept. 1	Dec. 16-Sept. 1
Hawaii.....	Feb. 1-July 1	At all times	To 1907	May 1-Sept. 16 ²	May 1-Sept. 16	
CANADA	British Columbia.....	At all times	At all times	At all times	Mar. 1-Sept. 1	
	N. W. Territories ¹⁰	At all times	At all times	At all times		May 5-Aug. 23
	Manitoba.....	At all times	At all times	At all times	Jan. 1-Aug. 1 ²	Jan. 1-Aug. 1
	Ontario.....	At all times	At all times	To Sept. 15, 1905	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 15
	Quebec.....	At all times	At all times	At all times	Feb. 1-Sept. 1	Feb. 1-Sept. 1
	New Brunswick.....	At all times	At all times	At all times		Dec. 2-Sept. 1
	Nova Scotia.....	At all times	At all times	At all times		Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹
Newfoundland.....	At all times	At all times	At all times	Jan. 12-Aug. 21	Jan. 12-Aug. 21	

¹Certain local exceptions. ²Certain species. ³Except month of July. ⁴Except March 15-April 21. ⁵Except month of April. ⁶Salc. ⁷Except month of March. ⁸Upland plover only. ⁹Altitudes above 7,000 feet, May 1-Sept. 15. ¹⁰Except unorganized Territories, in which the seasons are as follows: Deer, elk, caribou, mountain sheep, mountain goat, April 1-July 15 and Oct. 1-Dec. 1; musk ox, Mar 20-Oct. 15, grouse, prairie chicken, Jan. 1-Sept. 1; duck, goose, swan, Jan. 15-Sept. 1. ¹¹Except July 16-Oct. 1. ¹²Also Oct. 1-Nov. 10, unless permit be obtained. ¹³Except certain species, Mar. 2-Apr. 11. ¹⁴Caribou protected in Maine to Oct. 15, 1905. ¹⁵Moose only.

BIRDS

Woodcock	Rail	Duck	Goose, Swan	Protected in a few States only.	
Dec. 1-Sept. 15.		Dec. 1-Sept. 1 ² .		Ptarmigan	
Dec. 15-Sept. 15	Feb. 1-Aug. 1.	Feb. 1-Aug. 1 ² ..		Colorado..... At all times ...	
Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ .	Washington..... Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	
Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Mar. 1-July 15.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ² ..		Alaska..... Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	
Dec. 16-Oct. 15.		Apr. 1-Aug. 15 ² ..		Quebec..... Feb. 1-Nov. 1.	
Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Nova Scotia.... At all times....	
Dec. 1-Sept. 16.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 16.	Jan. 1-Sept. 16.	Newfoundland... Jan. 12-Sept. 16	
Jan. 1-Aug. 1.	Jan. 1-July 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Jan. 1-Oct. 1.	Sage Hen	
Jan. 1-Oct. 1 ³ .	Jan 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Oct. 1.	May 1-Oct. 1.	Nebraska..... Dec. 1-Oct. 1.	
Dec. 16-Oct. 15 ⁵	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1.	Montana..... Dec. 15-Aug. 1.	
Dec. 2-Aug. 1.	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 15-Oct. 1 ² ..	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Wyoming..... Oct. 15-July 15.	
Dec. 25-Nov. 1 ³	Nov. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.	Apr. 10-Nov. 1.	Colorado..... Oct. 21-Sept. 1.	
Jan. 1-July 1.	Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1.	Apr. 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ .	California..... Feb. 15-Sept. 1.	
Feb. 1-Nov. 1 ³⁰	Jan. 1-July 20 ²⁴	Apr. 1-Oct. 15.	Apr. 1-Oct. 15.	Nevada..... Feb. 16-July 15.	
Nov. 2-July 15.		Apr. 1-Oct. 1.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1 ¹⁶ .	Utah..... Dec. 1-Aug. 15.	
Feb. 1-June 20.		Apr. 1-Aug. 15.	Apr. 1-Aug. 15 ¹⁶ .	Idaho..... Dec. 1-July 15.	
Sept. 2-Aug. 1.	Dec. 2-Nov. 10 ²¹	Dec. 16-Sept 1 ⁴ ..	Dec. 16-Sept. 1 ⁴ ..	Washington..... Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	
Dec. 1-Oct. 20 ¹⁹		Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ³ ..	Dec. 1-Oct. 1 ¹² ..	Reedbird	
Jan. 1-Nov. 10 ²⁵		Apr. 15-Sept. 1 ¹² .	Apr. 15Sept. 1 ¹² .	New Jersey..... Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	
Dec. 1-Aug. 1.		Apr. 15-Sept. 1.	Apr. 15-Sept. 1 ⁴ ..	Pennsylvania.... Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	
Dec. 1-Sept. 1.		Jan. 1-Sept. 1 ^{2 27}	May 1-Sept. 1 ^{17 27}	Delaware..... Feb. 1-Aug. 25.	
Nov. 1-Sept. 1.		Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Dec. 1-Sept. 1.	Maryland..... Nov. 1-Sept. 1 ¹	
Jan. 1-July 10.	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.	Apr. 15-Sept. 1.	Apr. 15-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ .	Dist. Columbia.. Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	
Jan. 1-Aug. 1.		Apr. 1-Oct. 1.	Apr. 1-Oct. 1 ¹⁶ .	Curlew	
		Apr. 25-Sept. 1.	Apr. 25-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ .	New Jersey..... Jan. 1-July 15.	
		Apr. 16-Sept. 1.	Apr. 16-Sept. 1.	New York..... May 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	
Jan. 1-Sept. 1.		May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ .	Virginia..... Jan. 1-July 20.	
Oct. 15-Sept. 1.		May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁷ ..	South Dakota... May 15-Sept. 1.	
	May 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Jan. 1-Sept. 1.	Nebraska..... At all times ...	
		May 1-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 1 ¹⁷ ..	Wyoming..... May 1-Sept. 1.	
		Apr. 16-Sept. 10 ⁹	Apr. 16-Sept. 10 ⁹ .	Colorado..... Apr. 16-Sept. 10 ⁹	
Local laws		Local laws	Local laws	Tennessee..... Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	
Apr. 1-Nov. 1.		Feb. 1-Sept. 1 ² ..		California..... Feb. 15-Oct. 15.	
		Apr. 1-Oct. 1.		Nevada..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15.	
Mar. 2-Nov. 15.				Hawaii..... May 1-Sept. 16.	
				Quebec..... Feb. 1-Sept. 1.	
Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Apr. 15-Oct. 1 ³² ..	Apr. 15-Oct. 1.	Newfoundland.. Jan. 12-Aug. 21	
		Apr. 1-Sept. 1 ² ..		Crane	
	Mar. 1-Oct. 15.			Nebraska..... Apr. 16-Sept. 1.	
	Feb. 15-Oct. 15.	Feb. 15-Oct. 15.	Mar. 16-Sept. 1 ¹⁷ .	South Dakota... May 1-Sept. 1.	
Mar. 1-Sept. 15		Mar. 1-Sept. 15.	Mar. 15-Feb. 15 ²⁶	North Dakota... May 1-Sept. 1.	
		Mar. 15-Feb. 15 ²⁶	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.	Colorado..... Apr. 16-Sept. 10 ⁹	
	Mar. 1-Aug. 15.	Feb. 15-Sept. 15.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.	Nevada..... Mar. 1-Sept. 15.	
To Oct. 1, 1905.	Jan. 1-Aug. 1.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1.	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	Washington..... Mar. 1-Sept. 1.	
		Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .	Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹ .		
		Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.		
		Feb. 1-Sept. 16 ² ..	Feb. 1-Sept. 16.		
		Mar. 1-Sept. 1.			
		May 5-Aug. 23.			
Jan. 1-Aug. 1.		Jan 1-Sept 1			
Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 15	Dec. 16-Sept. 1.	May 1-Sept. 15.		
Feb. 1-Sept. 1.		Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ² ..			
Dec. 2-Sept. 1.		Dec. 2-Sept. 1 ² ..	Dec. 2-Sept. 1 ¹⁶ ..		
Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ¹		Mar. 1-Sept. 1 ² ..			
		Jan. 12-Aug. 21.	Jan. 12-Aug. 21 ²⁹		

¹⁶Goose only. ¹⁷Swan: North Dakota, to Sept. 1, 1905; Nevada, Wisconsin and Wyoming at all times. ¹⁸Caribou only. ¹⁹Under the old law, which still stands. ²⁰Except Aug. 1-Oct. 1, caribou only; moose protected to Jan. 1, 1912. ²¹Except Mar. 10-Apr. 21. ²²Except south of Canadian Pacific R. R. between Mattawa and Port Arthur, Nov. 16-Nov. 1. ²³Except crested quail, to 1907. ²⁴Except sora. ²⁵Except July, Aug. and Sept. ²⁶Except Oct. 1-Dec. 15. ²⁷Except April 10-25. ²⁸Caribou protected in Nova Scotia to Oct. 1, 1905. ²⁹Swan only. ³⁰Except west of Blue Ridge, Jan. 1-Nov. 1. ³¹In twenty counties to Mar. 18, 1906. ³²Except wood duck, Mar. 1-Aug. 1.

not yet received.

YACHTING.

The America's Cup races in 1903 may be said to have been the most successful ever sailed. Sir Thomas Lipton challenged in the name of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Cork, Ireland, and the New York Yacht Club named the dates of Aug. 20, 22 and 25, with the following Thursdays, Tuesday and Saturdays, if necessary.

Shamrock I, Shamrock III, the steam yacht Erin and ocean-going English tug Cruiser left Gourock, May 28, for New York, the distance of 3,644 miles to Sandy Hook, via Azores, with short stop at Fayal, being covered in 15 days 23 hours.



The first race was sailed on the anniversary of America's Cup race in 1851. The summaries:

First race—Course, a 15-mile beat to windward and return. Reliance—Elapsed time, 3:32:17; corrected time, 3:32:17. Shamrock III—Elapsed time, 3:14:17; corrected time, 3:39:20.

Second race—Triangular course, 30 miles. Reliance—Elapsed time, 3:14:54; corrected time, 3:14:54. Shamrock III—Elapsed time, 3:18:10; corrected time, 3:16:13.

Third race—A 15-mile beat to leeward and return. Reliance—Elapsed time, 4:28:04; corrected time, 4:28:04. Shamrock III did not finish, having lost the course in the fog and being too far behind to have a chance to win.

FOOTBALL.

Intercollegiate Games of 1903.

In the absence of an Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association the championship often remains in doubt at the end of the season.

This year Princeton is entitled to the honor in the East, having won 11 games and lost 0.

In the West, Michigan wins the championship. Records of the big games follow:

FENCING.

Final contests for the fencing championships of America were held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, at the New York Athletic Club, April 24, and resulted as follows:

FOILS. Summary—Fitzhugh Townsend, won 3, lost 1; Charles Tatham, won 3, lost 1.

DUELLING GROUND. Summary—Charles Tatham, won 3, lost 1; Dr. J. H. Woodward, won 2, lost 2; Charles G. Bothner, won 1, lost 3.

SABRES. Summary—Won by A. V. Z. Post, with 15 points; Nils Anderson, second, with 10 points; Charles G. Bothner, third, with 5 points.

CHESS.

Bds.	America.		Great Britain.	
1.	Pillsbury	½	Lawrence	½
2.	Barry	1	Blackburne	0
3.	Hodges	½	Mills	½
4.	Marshall	1	Atkins	0
5.	Hymes	0	Bellingham	1
6.	Voight	1	Trenchard	0
7.	Newman	0	Mitchell	1
8.	Delmar	½	Jacobs	½
9.	Howell	0	Gunston	1
10.	Helms	1	Hooke	0
Total		5½	Total	4½

POLO.

The Principal Events of 1903.

Championship, for the Astor cups, June 26, 1903. Won by the Country Club of Westchester, Messrs. J. E. Cowdin, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., H. P. Whitney, Lawrence Waterbury; score 9½, versus Bryn Mawr 1st, score 6.

Junior Championship, for the cups presented by Samuel D. Warren, June 25. Won by Lakewood Polo Club, George J. Gould, Masters Jay Gould and Kingdon Gould, and Benjamin Nicoll, score 14¾, versus Bryn Mawr 2d, score 6¼.

Junior Events (New York, Philadelphia and Boston sections), cups presented by William A. Hazard. Games in the New York section were played July 28 and 30. Won by Rockaway Team "C," composed of T. F. White, Jr., H. D. Babcock, Jr., and W. Blanchard Rand, versus Teams A and B. In the Philadelphia section were played Sept. 16. Won by Bryn Mawr team, composed of H. Harrison Smith, Robert Koons and Dallas Koons, versus Penllyn team.

LAWN TENNIS.

Capt. W. H. Collins, president of the English Lawn Tennis Association; H. L. Doherty, champion in singles, and R. F. Doherty, who, with his brother, held the doubles championship of England, the international title and the twin cups of the United States, and H. S. Mahoney, former English champion in singles, arrived in New York, July 22. W. A. Larned, R. D. and G. L. Wrenn, Jr., were selected as their competitors for the Dwight F. Davis challenge trophy on the Longwood grounds, Boston, Aug. 4-7.

In this tourney L. E. Ware and Holcombe Ward defeated Larned and Wright, winning the Eastern championship and the right to meet Collins and Waidner, the Western champions, at Newport, Aug. 18. Larned defeated Ward, 4-6, 8-6, 7-9, 6-2 and 6-1, in the finals of the cup singles and the honor of challenging W. J. Clothier, winner of the cup in 1902. H. L. Doherty beat R. Wrenn, 6-0, 6-3, 6-4, and



the Dohertys beat the Wrenns, 7-5, 9-7, 2-6, 6-3. In the deciding sets of singles both the Dohertys defeated Larned in the semi-finals and H. L. Doherty forfeited to R. F., who won the championship.

The annual tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association was held at the Casino, Newport, R. I., Aug. 18-27. Among the more important games were the following: Kreigh Collins and L. H. Waidner of Chicago were defeated by L. E. Ware and Holcombe

ROWING.

International Races.

Refusal to accept the entry of Constance S. Titus, champion amateur oarsman of America, for the Diamond Sculls event in the Henley regatta lessened interest of Americans, and since Titus had been a contestant in 1902, no better reason than fear could be assigned for rejecting his entry. James B. Juvenal of Pennsylvania was the only American oarsman to compete, and he was defeated in the trials by A. J. Beresford. In the finals the latter was defeated by F. S. Kelley, Leander R. C., London; time (1 5-16 miles straightaway), 8m. 41s. Kelley won the Diamond Sculls in 1902 by defeating Titus.



Other winners at Henley in 1903 were as follows: Grand Challenge Cup—Leander Rowing Club beat Third Trinity, Cambridge, in 7:09. Ladies' Challenge Plate—Magdalen College, Oxford, beat Eton in 7:33. Thames Challenge Cup—Trinity College, Dublin, beat Kingston R. C. in 7:72. Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup—Victoria Rowing Club, Berlin, beat Kingston R. C. in 8:45. Stewards' Challenge Cup—Third Trinity, Cambridge, beat Netherlands R. C. in 8:05. Visitors' Challenge Cup—University College, Oxford, beat Magdalen College, Oxford, in 8:25. Wyfold Challenge Cup—Kingston R. C. beat London R. C. in 8:28.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

Sutton and Vignaux play for the championship this month.

To the influence of the French Academy must be attributed the apathy and lack of competition among professionals in America. Nearly all the good billiardists are under contract in the Paris academies. The only great match of the year was that between Maurice Vignaux, George Sutton, Louis Cure and George F. Slosson, in Paris, which resulted in a triple tie between the first three named. Vignaux refused to play off the tie and, finally, secured possession of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender trophy, representing the world's championship at 18-inch balk-line, two shots in, by an appeal to the French courts, which sustained his claim on the ground that he had made the best averages. Sutton immediately challenged and a match was arranged for January, 1904.

Sutton challenged Jacob Schaefer twice to play for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender world's championship trophy, at 18-inch balk-line, one shot in, held by Schaefer. While complying with every requirement regarding challenges, Sutton was unable to force Schaefer into a match, and the givers of the trophy have begun suit in a French court that it may again be placed in competition. According to the rules, Schaefer forfeited his claim to the trophy.

Billiard Events in 1902-03.

Professional championship of the world for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender trophy at Paris, France, February 15-26, 1903. Game, 18.2 balk-line, 500 points. Results:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Louis Cure.....	2	1	Maurice Vignaux.....	2	1
George Sutton.....	2	1	G. F. Slosson.....	0	3

POOL.

Grant Eby and Patrick Walsh met in Pittsburg, Pa., December 4, 5 and 6, 1902, in a contest for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender world's championship professional pool trophy and Eby won. The scores: First night—Eby, 209; Walsh, 87. Second night—Eby, 199; Walsh, 150. Third night—Eby, 192; Walsh, 138. Total—Eby, 600; Walsh, 375. Eby now holds the emblem for virtue of his successive victories in tournament and challenge games.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE SHOOTING FOR PALMA TROPHY.

At the Stickle-down Range, Bisley, England, on July 13, 1903, a picked team of American riflemen, captained by Capt. Leslie C. Bruce, recaptured the Palma trophy against 6 other teams. Score as follows:

Range.	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
United States	551	515	504	1,570
Great Britain	554	504	497	1,555
Canada	535	494	488	1,518
Australia	518	492	491	1,501
Natal	513	447	439	1,399
Norway	447	408	386	1,241
France	441	404	385	1,230

English Fly and Bait-Casting Records.

Salmon fly casting, amateur—J. J. Hardy, 140 feet 3 inches (1895) (rod 18 feet), Wimbledon. John Enright, 147 feet (1896) (rod 20 feet), Wimbledon. Afterwards, with the same rod, Mr. Enright made an exhibition cast before reliable witnesses of 151 feet 3 inches.

Salmon fly casting, Scotch professional—J. Stevens, 126 feet (1890), Twickenham.



SKATING.

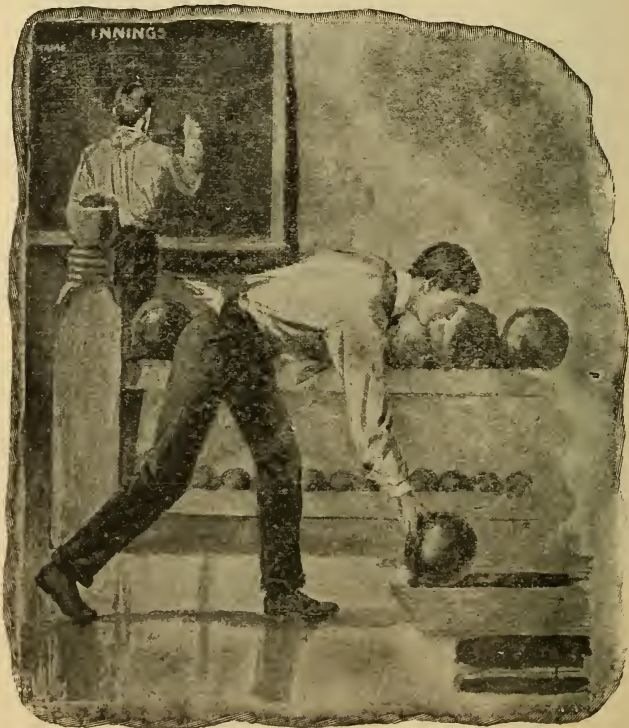
Best performances on record.

Distance.	Time.	H. M. S.	Record holder.	Date.
50 yards		6	S. D. See.....	Dec. 28, 1885
50 yards		6	C. B. Davidson...	Dec. 28, 1885
100 yards		9 3-5	Morris Wood	Jan. 24, 1903
440 yards		39 1-5	J. K. McCulloch..	Jan. 27, 1896
1 mile		2 36	J. Nilssen	Feb. 2, 1895
5 miles		14 24	O. Rudd	Feb. 20, 1896
10 miles		31 11 1-5	J. S. Johnson....	Feb. 26, 1894
100 miles	7	11 38 1-5	J. F. Donoghue...	Jan. 26, 1893

BOWLING.

With the largely increased number of alleys constructed during the summer of 1903, to meet the anticipated greater patronage, the auspicious opening of the fall season gave a most promising outlook for the year. Better average scores were made and old records seemed likely to be broken.

William Cordes of Brooklyn rolled the first perfect score (300) of the season in a tournament game. Others holding a similar honor are: W. B. Sellers, Brooklyn, 1890; G. Wadleigh, Jersey City, 1901; Louis T. Ulrich, Chicago, 1899; C. K. Starr, New York, 1900; Max Brum, Louisville, 1901; Oscar Hammer, Brooklyn, 1902, and W. P. Mackey and Ben Stell, Chicago, 1902.



Best Scores on Record.

Highest authenticated five-men team scores in tournament game, 1152 pins, made by Sylvans of Brooklyn, rolling against the Fidelias in National Tournament, Starr's alleys, New York, April 24, 1903. Sylvan team—Finnigan, 198; Buckingham, 254; Granger, 247; Dr. Kirk, 228; Carroon, 225. Only three breaks were made in the game, and these were on "splits." Previous high records—Florists, Chicago, 1141, Feb. 12, 1903; Empires, New York, 1103, in 1900; Rabbits, Brooklyn, 1141, 1890; Fearless, Brooklyn, 1102, 1890; Louisville, Ky., 1102, 1902.

Best averages, two consecutive games by a five-men team—Algon-

quins, New York, December, 1902, 1071, 1072; Empires, Chicago, December, 1902, 1056, 1048; Palace, Columbus, O., 1901, 1006, 1052.

Best averages, three consecutive games by five-men team—Empires, Chicago, December, 1902, 1056, 1048, 1018; Tosettis, Chicago, November, 1902, 1004, 1035, 1003; Fidelias, New York, 1902, average, 1037; Hopkins-Sears, Des Moines, Io., November, 1903, 997, 964, 979.

Best averages, three-men team—Grand Palace, Brooklyn, April 7, 1903, William Cordes, Theodore Totten, Philip Wolf. Cordes rolled 299. Team score, 734.

Best individual records, tournament games—Peter Peth, Chicago, Nov. 30, 1902, three games, 235, 258, 267; average, 253 1-3; Chris. Becker, Chicago, 1901, average, three games, 247 1-3; Fred Clinch, Chicago, 1902, five games, average, 243 4-5; E. B. Swift, Louisville, Ky., October, 1902, three games, average, 233 1-3.

Harold F. Cribbins, Knoxville, Tenn., is said to have made 49 strikes on 50 balls, while rolling in practice, Oct. 11, 1903. George Frankle, Juvenile champion of Greater New York, has an authenticated record at the Montauk alleys, Brooklyn, of 17 consecutive strikes while rolling with C. W. Ryder in November, 1902.

Mrs. M. Kessel averaged 185 in 17 games at the Harlem Circle alleys, New York, January, 1903.

American Bowling Congress Championship Events.

The third annual tournament of the A. B. C. was held in Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis, Feb. 23-28, 1903, inclusive. Results:

Individual championship—Won by D. A. Jones, Milwaukee, Wis., total 683 pins for three games; James Chalmers, Chicago, second, score 661; E. Kettenacker, Newport, Ky., 650.

Two-men teams—Won by Collins (604) and Selbach (623), Columbus, O., total, 1227 pins; Olness and Woolley, Minneapolis, 1203, second; Moll and Burns, Milwaukee, 1201, third.

Five-men teams—Won by O'Leary of Chicago with a total of 2819 pins in three games; Wrigleys of Chicago, second, 2813; Carl Richters, Chicago, third, 2798.

American National Tournament.

Individual prize winners: First average, Noack, 202; second, Shiman, 200; third, Starr, 196 10-19! fourth, Dr. S. Timm, 196 3-18; fifth, Dickson, 195; sixth, Holden, 194; seventh, Buckingham, 193. The first five teams were:

Fidelias, won 17, lost 3, high score 1092; Sylvan, won 15, lost 5, high score 1051; Metropolitan, won 15, lost 5, high score 1041; Spartan, won 15, lost 5, high score 1039; Algonquin, won 14, lost 6, high score 1026.

CAMP RULES.

- No. 1. All complaints must be made to the Captain.
- No. 2. No Dictations to the Cook or Help; "go to the Captain."
- No. 3. Do not get familiar with the Cook.
- No. 4. No member allowed to have any tonsorial work done while on the trip.
- No. 5. Members will not agitate Political or Religious Arguments. TALK FISH.
- No. 6. Members are requested to be at meals on time to avoid delay.
- No. 7. Members will please not talk about cost of trip after leaving.

HOW TO FLY FISH.

By Geo. Rawlings.

Try and let your flies touch the water lightly, just as natural as a fly would alight on the surface.

Try to keep them there for a second or two; give them a trifle of movement, as though they were alive and struggling on the water.

Be on the alert and ready to strike; keep a fairly taut line so as the fish can hook himself.

In striking your fish, don't jerk too hard; simply turn the wrist to send the hook home.

Let the rod do most of the work. Play your fish well. Don't get excited. Keep cool. If you have good tackle, don't worry, he will soon play out.



Cast often. Fish every foot of water. Don't get discouraged. Change your flies often. You may have to cast for hours; then your luck will change. Ten or more fine fish can be taken in a very short time.

Never keep the small fish unless they are badly hooked. Consign them back to their native element.

Don't buy cheap flies, because they are dearest in the end. Many fine fish are lost by poor shop-worn flies.



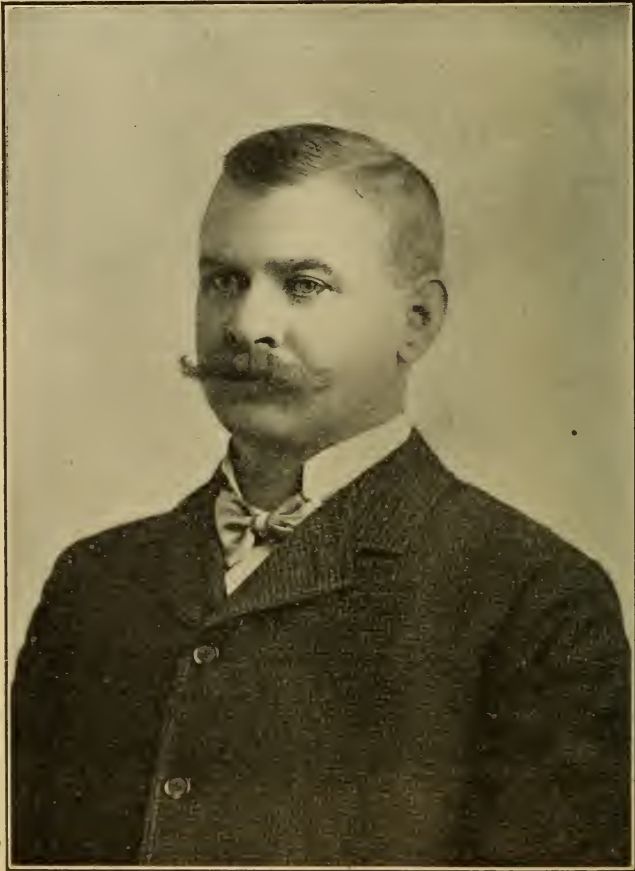
AN IDEAL TROUT STREAM IN BENZIE COUNTY ON THE PERE MARQUETTE RY.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER RECORDS.

The following records, made on the Standard American target, are recognized by the U. S. R. A.:

Pistol, 50 yards, *100 shots—J. E. Gorman, New York, May 26, 1901, 942; E. E. Partridge, Boston, March 1, 1902, 942. *50 shots—Thomas Anderton, New York, April 4, 1903, 480. 30 shots—E. E. Partridge, Boston, March 21, 1903. 287.20 shots—E. E. Partridge, Boston, March 21, 1903, 192. *10 shots—C. H. Taylor, Bound Brook, N. J., November 8, 1898, 100; Thomas Anderton, New York, May 13, 1899, 100.

*Established by "Shooting and Fishing."



SIDNEY E. SEARS

Winner Indoor Revolver Championship, United States
Revolver Ass'n, 1904.

Previous Pennant Winners of the National League.

Year.	Champions.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788
1877	Boston	31	17	.648
1878	Boston	41	19	.707
1879	Providence	55	23	.705
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798
1881	Chicago	55	28	.667
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655
1883	Boston	63	35	.643
1884	Providence	84	28	.750
1885	Chicago	87	25	.750
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637
1888	New York	84	47	.641
1889	New York	83	43	.659
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667
1891	Boston	87	51	.630
1892	Boston	102	48	.680
1893	Boston	86	44	.662
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698
1897	Boston	93	39	.705
1898	Boston	102	47	.685
1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682
1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603
1901	Pittsburg	90	49	.647
1902	Pittsburg	103	36	.745
1903	Pittsburg	91	49	.650

The public attendance at the games of

The National League.

New York	579,530	Brooklyn	224,670
Chicago	386,205	Philadelphia	151,729
Cincinnati	351,680	Boston	143,155
Pittsburg	326,855		
St. Louis	226,538	Total	2,390,362
Attendance, 1902.....			1,681,212

The public attendance at the games of

The American League.

Athletics	422,473	Detroit	224,523
St. Louis.....	380,405	New York	211,808
Boston	379,338	Washington	128,878
Cleveland	311,280		
Chicago	286,183	Total	2,345,888
Attendance, 1902.....			2,206,457

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

CLUBS.	Chicago at home.	St. Louis at home.	Detroit at home.	Cleveland at home.
Chicago Abroad.	. . . . . May July Sept.	1, 2, 3, 4 7, 8, 8, 10 15, 16, 17	27, 28, 29, 30 24, 25, 27, 28 5, 5, 6	April May September 22, 23, 25, 26 28, 30, 31 8, 9, 10
St. Louis Abroad.	May June October	6, 7, 8, 9 July 1, 2 7, 8, 9	April May Sept.	27, 28, 29, 30 4, 4, 5, 6 5, 5, 6
Detroit Abroad.	April June Sept.	18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 18, 19, 20, 21	April May Sept.	May July September 6, 7, 9, 10 7, 8, 9, 11 15, 16, 17
Cleveland Abroad.	April May Sept.	14, 16, 17, 24 June 21, 22, 23 11, 12, 13	2, 3, 4, 5 July 1, 2 7, 8, 9	May July September 15, 16, 17, 18 15, 16, 17, 18 Oct. 1, 2
W'shing'tn Abroad.	June Aug. Sept.	1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4 27, 28, 29	June Aug. Sept.	June Aug. Sept. 30. 10, 11, 13, 14 10, 11, 12, 13 3, 4, 5
Phil'd'lp'h Abroad.	June Aug. Sept.	5, 6, 7, 8 5, 6, 7, 8 24, 25, 26	June Aug. Sept. 30.	June Aug. Sept. 30. 10, 11, 13, 14 15, 16, 17 Oct. 1, 2
N. York Abroad.	June Aug. Sept.	10, 11, 12, 13 10, 11, 12, 13 24, 25, 26	June Aug. Sept.	June Aug. Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4 27, 28, 29 6, 7, 8, 9 5, 6, 8, 9 23, 24, 26
Boston Abroad.	June Aug. Oct.	15, 16, 18, 19 14, 15, 16, 17 3, 4, 5	June Aug. Sept. 30.	June Aug. Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9 5, 6, 8, 9 23, 24, 26 1, 2, 3, 4 1, 2, 3, 4 27, 28, 29

AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE—CONTINUED.

CLUBS.	Washington at home.	Philadelphia at home.	New York at home.	Boston
Chicago Abroad.	May 16, 17, 18, 19|May July 16, 18, 19, 20|July Sept. 1, 2, 3|Aug.	11, 12, 13, 14|May 12, 13, 14, 15|July 29, 30, 31|Aug.	20, 21, 23|May 21, 22, 23, 25|July 19, 20, 22, 23|Aug.	24, 25, 26 26, 27, 29, 30 24, 25, 26, 27
St. Louis Abroad.	May 11, 12, 13, 14|May July 12, 13, 14, 15|July Aug. 29, 30, 31|Sept.	16, 17, 18, 19|May 16, 18, 19, 20|July 1, 2, 3|Aug.	24, 25, 26|May 26, 28, 29, 30|July 24, 25, 26, 27|Aug.	20, 21, 23 21, 22, 23, 25 19, 20, 22, 23
Detroit Abroad.	May 20, 21, 23|May July 21, 22, 23, 25|July Aug. 19, 20, 22, 23|Aug.	24, 25, 26|May 26, 27, 29, 30|July 24, 25, 26, 27|Sept.	16, 17, 18, 19|May 16, 17, 19, 20|July 1, 2, 3|Aug.	11, 12, 13, 14 12, 13, 14, 15 29, 30, 31
Cleveland Abroad.	May 24, 25, 26|May July 26, 27, 29, 30|July Aug. 24, 25, 26, 27|Aug.	20, 21, 23|May 21, 22, 23, 25|July 19, 20, 22, 23|Aug.	11, 12, 13, 14|May 12, 13, 14, 15|July 29, 30, 31|Sept.	16, 17, 18, 19 16, 18, 19, 20 1, 2, 3
Washingt'n Abroad.	. . . . . . .	6, 7, 9, 10|May 7, 8, 9, 11|June 14, 15, 16|Sept.	2, 3, 4, 5|April July 1, 2|May 17, 19, 20, 21|Sept.	18, 19, 19, 20 27, 28, 30, 30 5, 5, 6
Phil'd'lp'h Abroad.	April 14, 15, 16| June 25, 27, 28, 29| Oct. 7, 8, 10, 10|	. . . . . . . . .	18, 19, 20, 27|May 27, 28, 30, 30|June 5, 5, 6|Sept.	2, 3, 4, 5 July 1, 2 17, 19, 20, 21
N. York Abroad.	April 22, 23, 25, 26|April June 21, 22, 23, 24|July Sept. 10, 12, 13|Sept.	21, 28, 29, 30| 4, 4, 5, 6| 7, 8, 9|	. . . . . . . . .	6, 7, 9, 10 25, 27, 28, 29 14, 15, 16
Boston Abroad.	April 27, 28, 29, 30|April July 4, 4, 5, 6|June Sept. 7, 8, 9|Sept.	22, 23, 25, 26|April 21, 22, 23, 24|July 10, 12, 13|Oct.	14, 15, 16| 7, 8, 9, 11| 7, 8, 10, 10|	. . .. . .. . .

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE.

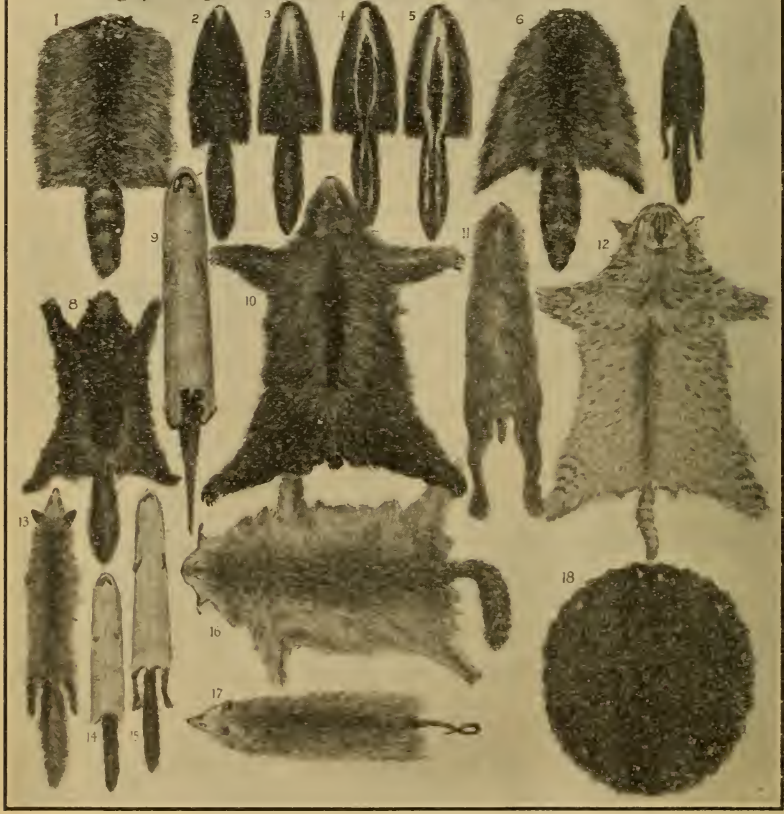
CLUBS.	Boston at home.	Brooklyn at home.	New York at home.	Philadelphia at home.
Boston Abroad.	. . . . . April May 30, 30, 31. June 25, 27, 28.	18, 19, 29|April July 30|June 28. Aug. 1|Sept.	28, 29, 30|April July 1, 2|May 27, 28. 3, 5, 6, 15|Sept.	14, 15, 16 Oct. 6, 7, 8 16, 17, 19
Brooklyn Abroad.	21, 22, 23|April 4, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9, 10|Sept.	. . . . . April 24, 26, May 26, 27, 28, June	July 26, 27|May Sept. 16|June 29, 30 17, 18, 20|Sept.	2, 3, 4, 5 July 1, 2 3, 5, 5
N. York Abroad.	2, 3, 4, 5|April 21, 22, 23, 24|May 25. 12, 13, 14|Sept. 17, 19.	14, 15, 16, 27 July 28, 29 Oct. 6, 8	. . . . . April May July 5, 6.	18, 19, 20 30, 30, 31 Sept. 7, 8, 9
Phil'd'lp'h Abroad.	25, 26, 27|April 17, 17, 18, 20|June 26, 27, 28, 29|Sept.	28, 29, 30|April 21, 22, 23. 21, 22, 23, 24|June 12, 13, 14, 15|July 4, 4, 30.	Aug. 1 25, 27, 28 Sept. 10	. . . . .
Pittsburg Abroad.	10, 11, 13|June 11, 12, 13, 115|Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30|Sept.	1, 2, 3, 4|June 2, 3, 4, 5|Aug. 20, 21, 22|Sept.	6, 7, 8, 9|June 16, 16, 17, 18|Aug. 23, 24, 26|Oct.	14, 15, 16 6, 8, 9, 10 1, 3, 4, 5
Chicago Abroad.	14, 15, 16|June 16, 16, 17, 18|Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5|Sept.	6, 7, 8, 9|June 6, 8, 9, 10|Aug. 23, 24, 26|Sept.	10, 11, 13|June 2, 3, 4, 5|Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30|Sept.	1, 2, 3, 4 11, 12, 13, 15 20, 21, 22
Cincinnati Abroad.	6, 7, 8, 9|June 6, 8, 9, 10|Aug. 23, 24, 20|Sept.	14, 15, 16|June 16, 16, 17, 18|Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5|Sept.	1, 2, 3, 4|June 11, 12, 13, 15|Aug. 20, 21, 22|Sept.	10, 11, 13 2, 3, 4, 5 27, 28, 29, 30
St. Louis Abroad.	1, 2, 3, 4|June 2, 3, 4, 5|Aug. 20, 20, 22|Sept.	10, 11, 13|June 11, 12, 13, 14|Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30|Oct.	14, 15, 16|June 6, 8, 9, 10|Aug. 1, 3, 4, 5|Sept.	6, 7, 8, 9 16, 16, 17, 18 23, 24, 26

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE—CONTINUED.

CLUBS.	Pittsburg at home.	Chicago at home.	Cincinnati at home.	St. Louis at home.
Boston Abroad.	May 20, 21, 23, 24 July 8, 9, 11, 11 Aug. 30, 31.	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 11, 12, 14, 15 July 16, 17, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26.
Brooklyn Abroad.	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 21, 22, 23, 25 Aug. 27, 29.	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 30, 31.	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 16, 17, 19, 20 Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 20, 21, 22.
N. York Abroad.	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 16, 18, 19, 20 Aug. 20, 22, 23.	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 11, 12, 14, 15 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 30, 31.	May 8, 9, 10 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 27, 28, 29.
Phil'd'lp'h Abroad.	May 6, 7, 9, 10 July 12, 13, 14, 15 Aug. 24, 25, 26.	May 11, 12, 14, 15 July 16, 17, 19, 20 Aug. 27, 28, 29.	May 20, 21, 22, 23 July 8, 9, 10, 11 Aug. 20, 21, 22.	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 21, 22, 23, 24 Aug. 30, 31.
Pittsburg Abroad.	May June 25. Sept. 9, 10.	May 1, 2, 3, 4, 29 June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 11, 12.	April 18, 19, 20, 24 June 3, 31 Sept. 4, 7, 8, 13, 14.	April 15, 16, 17 June 19, 20, 21, 22 Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18.
Chicago Abroad.	April 28, 29, 30 June 4, 4, 5 Sept. 9, 10.	April May June	April 14, 15, 16, 17 June 30, 30 Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.	April 18, 19, 20 July 1, 2, 30 Sept. 5, 5, 6, 7.
Cincinnati Abroad.	April 21, 22, 23 May 26, 27, 28 July 1, 2.	April 25, 26, 27 May 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 3, 5, 5.	April May June	April 28, 29, 30 July 4, 4, 5, 6 October 7, 8, 9.
St. Louis Abroad.	April 25, 26, 27 May 30, 30. July 27, 28, 29, 30.	April 21, 22, 23, 24 May 26, 27, 28 July 3, 31.	May 2, 4, 5, 20 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 3, 4.	April July Sept.

THE CORRECT WAY TO PREPARE FURS FOR MARKET

Compliments of FUNSTEN BROTHERS & Co., St. Louis,



The cuts on the preceding page, and these remarks, are intended to assist those who do NOT understand the BEST way of preparing furs for market. Trappers and those who DO understand need no advice from us.

No. 1.—**Square Handled Coon.** This is one of the best shapes for coon from any and all sections. Coon should never be cased, but taken off OPEN, as shown by cut.

No. 2.—**Black Skunk.** Very few skunk are entirely black, so the little white spot on top of the head does not keep it from being classed as black.

No. 3.—**Short Stripe Skunk.**

No. 4.—**Narrow Stripe Skunk.**

No. 5.—**Broad Stripe Skunk.**

No. 6.—**Coon.** The style of handling which is used a good deal by the Indians is known as the Territory style and is very popular with all furriers.

No. 7.—**Marten,** which should be cased.

No. 8.—**Wolverine,** which should be open.

No. 9.—**Otter,** which should be cased as cut shows.

No. 10.—**Bear Skin,** which should be open.

No. 11.—**Lynx,** which should be cased.

No. 12.—**Wild Cat,** which should be open.

No. 13.—**Fox,** which should be cased.

No. 14.—**Mink,** which should be cased.

No. 15.—**Fisher,** which should be cased.

No. 16.—**Timber Wolf,** which should be open. **Prairie Wolf** should be handled in the same way.

No. 17.—**Opossum,** which should be cased.

No. 18.—**Beaver,** which should be opened and stretched nearly round, as cut represents.

NOTE.—Some of the cased furs in the above cut are shown with the fur side out. The Skunk is shown in this way, so that it may be seen what is black, short, narrow, and broad stripe.

In preparing the following kinds of furs: Fisher, Fox, Lynx, Marten, Mink, Opossum, Otter, Skunk and Musk Rat (tail should be chopped off of opossum and musk rat only), they should be cased, that is, not cut open. In skinning such kinds a cut should be made crosswise just under the tail, large enough to pull the body through. The skin is thus peeled off, and leaves the fur on the inside and pelt side out. See that the skin is free of fat or meat by scraping if necessary. Cut a thin board to the natural shape of the skin, and put inside so as to stretch it, but do not stretch too much, as too much stretching spreads the fur over a larger surface and makes it thin and lacking in richness.

NOTE.—The following kinds of furs should be taken off open: Bear, Badger, Beaver, Cats, Raccoon, Wolves and Wolverine; that is cut open down the belly from head to tail. See that no fat or meat is left on the skin. Dry carefully, and stretch respective skins to shapes, as shown by the cuts on opposite page.

CAUTION.—Do not cure with alum or salt, which injures them for dressing and lessens value. Do not dry skins by a fire, or in the sun, or smoke, which often burns them and makes them more liable to be spoiled or ruined in dressing. Dry in open air where there is shade, and see that all skins are free from fat and meat.



THE FATHER OF ALL ANGLERS

BLACK BASS AND HOW TO CATCH THEM.

In the minds of many anglers the black bass ranks second to none either as a fighter or as a food fish. Personally, I can get more and better sport from catching black bass than any other fish. Indeed, for a day-in and day-out diet the bass easily surpasses every known fish. The large-mouth black bass and the small-mouth black bass are justly celebrated as being the finest of our fresh water game fishes. They closely resemble each other, but may be easily distinguished by those who will take the trouble to examine them carefully. The large-mouth, as its name implies, has a large, wide mouth, the maxillary extending behind the eye when the mouth is closed, while in the small-mouth this bone is shorter and the mouth a good deal smaller. Along the sides of the large-mouth is a somewhat obscure dark green stripe running from the end of the gill-cover to the butt of the tail. The small-mouth, on the contrary, has no such stripe and is marked by vague bands running up and down along its sides, and has three distinct dark markings running from behind the eye across the gill-covers. In habits these fishes vary a good deal—the small-mouth preferring gravelly or rocky bottoms, while the large-mouth often live over weedy or muddy bottoms. The small-mouth, when hooked fights desperately, frequently jumping out of water to free itself from the hook. The large-mouth, although a good fighter, is less active and seldom breaks water. Some one has said that the bass puts in twenty-four hours a day as a life saver, keeping live things that fall in the water from drowning, and an examination of the stomach of a well-bred bass after a hearty meal confirms the diagnosis. Minnows, insects, frogs and anything alive that the capacious mouth can seize and chance throws in its way are eagerly taken in out of the wet. I have taken field mice and the remains of a young duck from the stomachs and on one occasion a young chipmunk which had evidently been saved from drowning. At certain seasons of the year bass take the minnow more readily than any one bait, but the ways of a fish no man knoweth, and one is as likely to offer crayfish, when the menu calls for minnows. It is well to go prepared with two or three kinds of bait. Go to a likely place or two and try out until you find the bait wanted then make a business of feeding hungry bass that particular article. Bass fight harder in cold water than in warm and are better eating. When you get a strike set the hook by a quick, sharp jerk and then proceed to convince his royal highness that his insane desire for the seclusion of a sunken log or rock is a breach of etiquette that no good angler will permit. Keep him from tangling your line, at the same time preventing him from jumping into the air and shaking the hook from his mouth, giving line when he demands it, if in deep water, and bringing in the slack as he rushes toward you in an endeavor to get your line under the boat. Keep a firm pressure upon him all the time; never give an inch by slack line and keep your fish moving until he lies exhausted upon the water. Don't lift him in by the line; use a landing net if in a boat; if wading, tow gently to shore, keeping tight line.

All fish should be cleaned and the gills removed immediately after taking, or else should have the mouths wired shut by thrusting a piece of copper wire through the thin cartilage near the edge of upper and lower jaw and twisting, so that the mouth cannot be opened. A fish strung in this manner may be towed behind a boat for an entire day without drowning and thus kept nice and fresh.

FOR THE CAMPER AND HUNTER.

High Ground is the best to pitch camp on.

Paper, or old newspaper, sewed between blankets, keeps out the dampness.

Wet Clothes.—Take off, and wring them out as dry as possible. You are less liable to take cold.

Don't have any refuse about camp; burn everything; don't throw tin cans about the camp; they draw flies.

Washing Flannels.—Don't wring out; hang them out dripping wet.

Duties in Camp.—Let every man perform certain duties in camp and let the Captain do the ordering.

Fire and Waterproof for Tents and Canvas.—Equal parts of alum and sugar of lead; quart or more of each to several buckets of tepid water. Soak well, then dry.

A Rope or wire stretched across top of tent poles makes a good place to hang clothes on.

Get the best hunting boots that money can buy. Wintchell, Son & Co., Ltd., of Detroit, make the lightest and toughest boot on the market.

A small fire, built in the open, is the best to do your cooking on; the smaller the fire the better.

Don't Lie on the Ground.—More people are made sick by sitting or lying on the ground than from any other cause in camp.

Your Camp Outfit.—Remember, and keep down weight by taking only what you actually need.

Have cooking utensils nest into each other, so they won't take up much room in your outfit. Wilson's Kamp Kook's Kiks have been adopted, of the United States War Department, and you can make no mistake in taking this useful outfit with you on camping trips.

Your camp bedding should be good; it insures good health and means cheerful people in camp.

Take a camera with you; there is a lot of enjoyment in looking at pictures years after.

A good rifle is very essential. I can recommend a **Savage**. You will always feel safe with this splendid arm.

Fire Without Matches.—Such simple facts as these have saved a life many a time. A handful of dry cotton lining out of your coat; take the crystal of your watch, compass, or spectacle; make a sun glass of it. With a little patience you will be able to ignite the lint or cotton.

Signals of Distress.—It should be understood (about the number of shots, in rapid succession), to be fired after certain hours.

Lost in Camp.—If you find you are lost, don't lose your head. Keep cool. Sit down and try and figure it out; then climb a tree or hill and try and locate some familiar object. If it gets dark, build a large fire. Your comrades will miss you and will soon be searching for you. Your fire may be seen. Don't waste all your ammunition. If you are hopelessly lost, stay where you are; it's only a matter of time when you will be found.

To dry boots and shoes take a few handfuls of clean dry pebbles; heat them in a pan until they are hot; place them in the boots or shoes; shake once in a while. Paper is good, but it takes much longer.

A compass is a good companion in the woods; it's always right when you are wrong.

Save your specimens. Game is becoming scarce. If you have any work for the Taxidermist; send it to any one of our advertisers, they do fine work and are reliable.

For your gun use 3 in one. It's the only oil. If your dealer does not have it, send for sample. G. W. Cole Company, Washington Life Bldg., New York.



WEATHER SIGNS.

Rain before seven, quits before eleven.
 Sudden hard rain, short duration.
 Flies bite hard on approaching storms.
 Low clouds moving fast indicate coolness and rain.
 Red sunset at night, campers' delight.
 Wind in the east, fish bite the least.
 Slow, drizzling rain lasts long.
 Busy spiders mean good weather.
 Early morning rains make clear afternoons.
 Birds high in the air indicate fine weather.
 Heavy dews mean dry weather.
 Birds travel toward water at night.
 West wind, fish bite the best.
 All signs fail, the very wet weather.

ROD AND REEL-CASTING RECORDS.

Fly-Casting.

Salmon casting—H. W. Hawes, 138 feet (rod 18 feet, 37 ounces). Made at Central Park, New York, 1888.

Switch fly-casting—H. W. Hawes, 102 feet (rod 11 feet). Made at Central Park, New York, 1887.

Light rod casting—Peter Cooper Hewitt, 100 feet 5½ inches (rods not to exceed 5¾ ounces). Made at Madison Square Garden, 1887.

Fly casting for black bass—R. C. Leonard, 101 feet 6 inches. Made at Madison Square Garden, 1897.



Weight-Casting.

Striped bass casting (light)—H. W. Hawes, 129 6-10 feet, average of five casts; sinker 1½ ounces. Made at Central Park, New York, 1884.

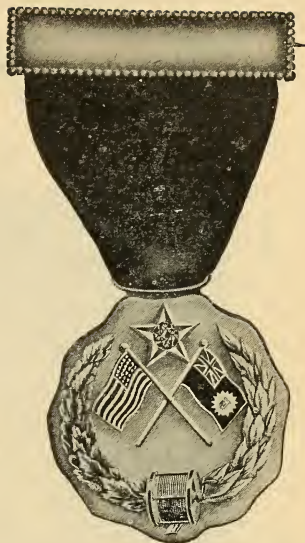
Striped bass casting (heavy)—John A. Roosevelt, 204 feet 3 inches, average of five casts in lane 35 feet wide; rod 7 feet 5 inches; sinker 2½ ounces. Made at Central Park, New York, 1884.

Striped bass casting (heavy)—W. H. Wood, 250 feet, longest single cast without lane; rod 9 feet; sinker 2½ ounces. Made at Central Park, New York, 1885.

Minnow casting for black bass—E. C. Sturges, 140 feet 11 inches, average of five casts; sinker ¼ ounce. Made at Camp Lake, Wis., 1891.

Minnow casting for black bass—F. B. Davidson, 167 1-5 feet, average of five casts; sinker ¼ ounce. Made at Chicago, Ill., 1894. Under these conditions Mr. Davidson made a single cast of 173 feet, and Mr. Sturges 148 feet.

Minnow casting for black bass, Geo. Sippel made on Big River in Missouri. A single cast 175 feet.



These elegant medals are to be given by Wm. Shakespeare, Jr., of Kalamazoo, Mich., to the winner in the Bait Casting Contest at the World's Fair.

HARNES RACING.

Distance.		Trotting.	
Name	Place.	Date	Time.
1 mile (world's record)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 24, 1903
1 mile in a race	Creseus	New York, N. Y.	Aug. 15, 1901
1 mile by a stallion	Creseus*	Wichita, Kan. †	Oct. 19, 1903
1 mile by a gelding	Maj. Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 22, 1903
1 mile by a mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 24, 1903

By Teams.

1 mile	The Monk*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 28, —	2:08
	Equity			

Pacing.

Distance.		Name	Place.	Date	Time.
1 mile (world's record)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 22, 1903	1:56¼	
1 mile by a stallion	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 22, 1903	1:56¼	
1 mile by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y. †	Sep. 23, 1903	1:57	
1 mile by a mare	Daniel	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 24, 1903	2:00¼	
5 miles	Fisherman	San Francisco, (reg.)	Dec. 19, 1874	2:03	

To Wagon.

5 miles	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903	1:57¼
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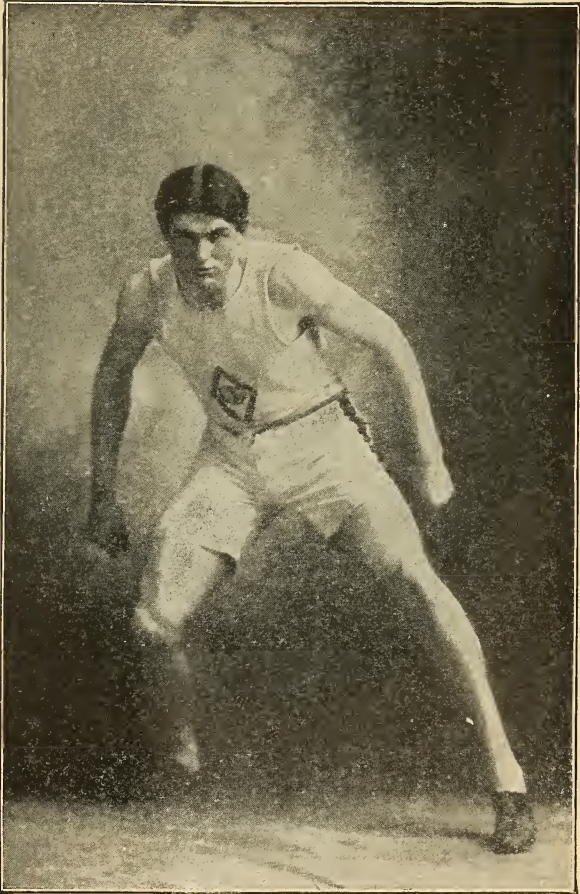
By a Team.

1 mile (against time)	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11, 1874	2:54¾
1 mile	Direct Hal*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1902	2:05¾
	Prince Direct			

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer.

HURDLE RACING.

Dist.	Hurdles	Height	Name.	Time.	Dist.	Hurdles	Height	Name.	Time.
40 yds.	8	3 ft. 6 in.	T. P. Curtis	5¼ sec.	300 yds.	10	2 ft. 6 in.	A. C. Kranztein	36¾ sec.
100 yds.	8	2 ft. 6 in.	A. F. Copeland	12¾ sec.	440 yds.	10	2 ft. 6 in.	H. Arnold	56¾ sec.
100 yds.	8	3 ft. 6 in.	L. Williams	13½ sec.	440 yds.	10	3 ft. 0 in.	G. B. Shaw	57¾ sec.
200 yds.	10	3 ft. 6 in.	F. C. Puffer	26¾ sec.					



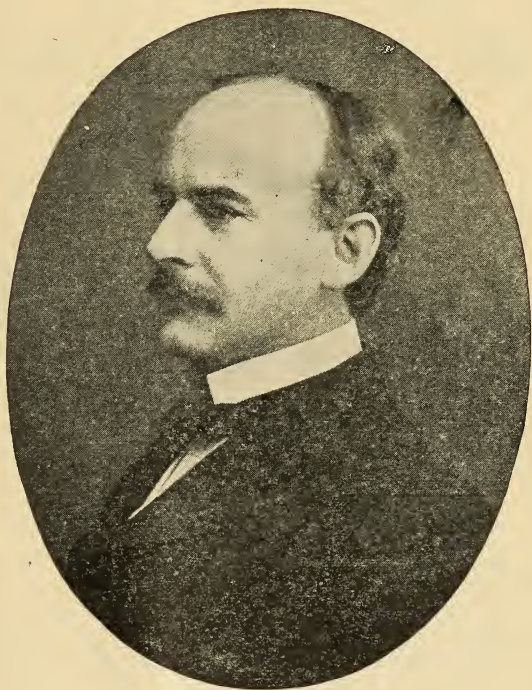
Ready for the Start

RUNNING RECORDS.

(Revised to Dec. 1, 1903.)

In the following tables (A) signifies American records, (E) English records, (W) world's records made abroad, (A W) American and also world's records, (P) professional records. Except otherwise noted all records are amateur. The running and hurdle records following are all world's records.

Dist.	Professional.		Amateur.		Time.
	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	
50 yds	H. M. Johnson	5½	L. E. Meyers	H. M. S.	5½
100 yds	E. Donovan	9%	A. F. Duffy	S.	9%
120 yds	George Seward	11½	B. J. Wefers	H. M. S.	11%
150 yds	H. Hutchens	14½	B. J. Wefers	S.	14%
220 yds	H. Hutchens	21%	B. J. Wefers	H. M. S.	21%
300 yds	H. Hutchens	30	B. J. Wefers	S.	30%
500 yds	J. Powers	59	T. E. Burke	H. M. S.	57%
880 yds	F. S. Hewitt	1 53½	C. H. Kilpatrick	S.	1 53%
1 m.	W. G. George	4 12%	T. P. Con'eff	H. M. S.	4 15%
2 m.	W. Lang	9 11½	W. G. George	S.	9 17%
5 m.	J. White	24 40	S. Thomas	H. M. S.	24 53%
10 m.	W. Cummings	51 06%	W. G. George	S.	51 20
15 m.	J. Howitt	1 22 00	F. Appleby	H. M. S.	1 20 04%
25 m.	G. Cartwright	5 55 04½	J. E. Dixon	S.	6 18 26%
100 m.	C. Rowell	13 26 30	J. Saunders	H. M. S.	17 36 14
200 m.	C. Rowell	35 09 28		S.	
500 m.	P. Fitzgerald	109 18 29		H. M. S.	
623 m.	G. Littlewood	141 40 30		S.	



E. A. PFLUEGER,
Secretary and Treasurer of the Enterprise Mfg. Co.
Akron, Ohio

THE AMERICAN TURF

Distance	Name, Age, Weight and Sire.	Place.	Date.	Time.
½ mile....	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.)....	30, 1899	0:46
½ mile....	Bessie Macklin, 2, 100 lbs.....	Dallas, Tex.....	3, 1899	0:46½
4½ furlongs	Handpress, 2, by Hanover, 100 lbs.....	New York J. C. (st. c.)	26, 1897	0:52
4½ furlongs	Old England, 2, 108 lbs.....	California J. C.....	18, 1901	0:53
½ mile....	Maid Marian, 4, by Imp. Gt. Tom, 111 lbs.....	New York J. C. (st. c.)	9, 1894	0:56¾
½ mile....	Lady Uncas, 3, 106 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.)....	3, 1900	0:58
½ mile....	Bedeck, 2, 107 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.)....	22, 1900	0:58¼
½ mile....	Templeton, 2, 104 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.)....	17, 1900	0:58¼
¾ mile....	Firearm, 4, by Rayon d'Or, 120 lbs.....	Morris Park (st. c.)....	3, 1899	1:08¾
¾ mile....	Endurance, by Right, 2, 112 lbs.....	Coney Island, N. Y.....	28, 1901	1:08¾
¾ mile....	Dick Welles, 3, 109 lbs.....	Washington Park.....	30, 1903	1:11¾
7⁄8 mile....	—Bella B., 5, by Enquirer, 103 lbs.....	Monmouth Park (st. c.)	8, 1890	1:23½
7⁄8 mile....	The Musketeer, 4, 108 lbs.....	Saratoga, N. Y.....	18, 1902	1:25
1 mile....	Salvator, 4, by Imp. Pr. Charlie, 110 [†]	Monmouth Park (st. c.)	28, 1890	1:35½
1 mile....	Dick Welles, 3, 112 lbs.....	Harlem, Ill.....	14, 1903	1:37¾
1 1-16 miles	Glassful, 3, 101 lbs.....	Washington Park.....	2, 1903	1:44¾
1½ miles...	Bonnibert, 4, 120 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	30, 1902	1:51
1½ miles...	Watercure, 3, 100 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	18, 1900	1:51½
1 3-16 miles	Scintillant II, 6, 109 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	1, 1902	1:57¾
1¼ miles...	Waterboy, 4, 124 lbs.....	Chicago.....	8, 1903	1:03%
1¼ miles...	Banquet, 3, by Imp. Rayon d'Or, 108 lbs.....	Brighton Beach.....	17, 1890	2:03½
1¼ miles...	Gold Heels, 4, 126 lbs.....	Monmouth Park (st. c.)	5, 1902	2:03%
1½ miles...	Goodrich, 3, by Patron, 102 lbs.....	Brighton Beach, N. Y.	16, 1898	2:30¼
1½ miles...	Africander, 3, 126 lbs.....	Chicago (Wash. Park).	17, 1903	2:45½
1¾ miles...	Ethelbert, 4, 126 lbs.....	Sheepshead Bay.....	13, 1900	2:58½
1¾ miles...	Latson, 6, 95 lbs.....	Morris Park, N. Y.....	19, 1901	2:58½

St. c., straight course.

†Race against time.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

THE AMERICAN DERBY, CHICAGO.

(Distance, 1½ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1898....	Woodward & Buckner's Pink Coat, Warranted, Isabeey.....	2:42¾	\$9,225
1899....	No race.....	.....	.....
1906....	Thompson Bros.' Sidney Lucas, James, Lieut. Gibson.....	2:40½	9,425
1901....	Robert Bradley's Robert Waddell, Terminus, The Parader.....	2:33¾	19,275
1902....	J. A. Drake's Wyeth, Lucien Appleby, Aladdin.....	2:40¾	19,875
1903....	Middleton & Jungbluth's The Picket, Claude, Bernays.....	2:33	27,025

KENTUCKY DERBY, LOUISVILLE.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1898....	J. E. Madden's Plaudit, Lieber Karl, Isabeey.....	2:09	\$4,850
1899....	A. H. & D. H. Morris' Manuel, Corsine, Mazo.....	2:12	4,850
1900....	C. H. Smith's Lieut. Gibson, Florida, Thrive.....	2:06¾	4,850
1901....	E. B. Van Meter's His Eminence, Sanazarro, Driscoll.....	2:07¾	4,850
1902....	T. C. McDowell's Alan-a-Dale, Inventor, The Rival.....	2:08¾	4,850
1903....	C. R. Ellison's Judge Himes, Early, Bourbon.....	2:09	4,850

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1898....	Rogers & Rose's Tillo, Sempo Ego, Ogdén.....	2:08%	\$6,800
1899....	Harness & Brossman's Imp, Bannockburn, Warrenton.....	2:08%	\$6,800
1900....	Eastin & Larabie's Kinley Mack, Ethelbert, Gulden.....	2:06%	6,800
1901....	L. V. Bell's Alcedo, Watercure, Toddy.....	2:05%	7,800
1902....	F. C. McLewee's Gold Heels, Pentecost, Blues.....	2:05%	7,800
1903....	Hampton Stable's Africander, Herbert, Hunter Raine.....	2:10%	16,490

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.

(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

Year.	Owner, Winner, Second and Third.	Time.	Value.
1898....	Headley & Norton's Ornament, Ben Holladay, Sly Fox.....	2:10	\$7,800
1899....	F. C. McLewee's Banastar, Lanky Bob, Filigrane.....	2:06¾	7,800
1900....	Eastin & Larabie's Kinley Mack, Raffaello, Herbert.....	2:10	7,800
1901....	J. R. Keene's Conroy, Herbert, Standing.....	2:09	7,800
1902....	A. Featherstone's Reina, Advance Guard, Pentecost.....	2:07	7,800
1903....	Westbury Stable's Irish Lad, Gunfire, Heno.....	2:05%	14,950



FRANK SCHWARZ
Of the Naturalists' Club.

History of Taxidermy.

BY FRANK SCHWARZ, ST. LOUIS, MO.

[Read before the Naturalists' Club.]

Taxidermy, a name formally applied to the trade of most inartistically upholstering a skin, has of late years made enormous strides toward perfection, as much perhaps by improvements in methods as by any superior skill on the part of the taxidermist.

It is known that our American Indians have used a mask made of animal hides, such as bear, puma, deer, etc., under which they concealed themselves while hunting the respective animals. They have also used these hides as decoys by filling the same with dried grasses and moss. We have no reason to believe that our ancestors in the old world did not go through the same experience as the American Indians.

There is very little history about this art, but a few instances have been recorded showing that taxidermy has been practiced some five hundred years before Christ.

An old narrative of the Carthaginian navigator Hanno, has been verified through extensive research and that portion relating to the original discovery of the gorilla may possibly have a bearing upon the question of the antiquity of the art. By this record, five hundred years before the Christian era, this old navigator recorded the capture of gorillas and the preservation of their skins; or as the record has it, "we killed and skinned them, and conveyed their skins to Carthage." History also relates that these skins were preserved in the temple of Astarte, where they remained until the taking of the city in the year 146 B. C., as stated by Pliny, who called them "Gorgones." From this, however, we cannot infer that these specimens were mounted or arranged to present life-like attitudes, but simply that the skins were preserved.

The Art of Embalming was invented by the Egyptians for the purpose of preserving dead bodies from decay by means of aromatic antiseptics or desiccation. It was an art created by the demand of the religious superstitions of the times and was practiced by the ancients from the earliest periods, but, unfortunately was not calculated to enlighten and elevate. In their tombs and pits are found not only bodies of human beings, but also of dogs, cats, apes, crocodiles, ibises, sheep and other animals.

This was associated with their religious beliefs, for they thought the soul, after completing its cycle of separate existence, extending through several thousand years, again returned to the body, and if that were found decayed or wasted, the soul transmigrated.

It was not for their love of having their specimens look natural and life-like, but for the reason of their superstitious belief, that their spirits, would, in course of time, return to their bodies, and they would again live with their cats and dogs as before the spirit left the body.

Embalming is simply a means of preservation. It is a separate art, and cannot, strictly speaking, come under the head of taxidermy, while taxidermy proper attempts to reproduce the forms, attitudes, and expression of animals as they appear in life.

The First Attempt to Stuff Birds, it is told, was when the Hollanders in the early part of the sixteenth century began their commercial intercourse with the East Indies.

A nobleman brought back to Amsterdam a large collection of tropical birds and placed them in an aviary, which was heated to the proper temperature by a furnace. It happened that the attendant one night before retiring carelessly left the door of the furnace open, thereby allowing the smoke to escape, which suffocated the birds.

The nobleman beholding the destruction of his large collection, which was the pride of the city, began to devise means for the preservation of the dead birds. To this end the best chemists of Amsterdam were called in for consultation, and it was decided to skin the birds and fill their skins with the spices of the Indies for their preservation. This was done and they were then wired and mounted to represent life. For many years they were the hobby of the nobleman, and the pride of the inhabitants.

But with these few very faint and unsatisfactory glimpses we have taken of the art, through the dark corridors of time, we must leave its past history to the oblivion that surrounds it and look at the attempts of more modern times.

We know that examples of taxidermy decorated the dens of astrologers and the shops of apothecaries in the middle ages.

In Recent Years, as in the past, those in the humbler walks of life have likewise cherished a love for the preservation of the objects of animated nature, and in their lowly chambers may often be found specimens of taxidermic handiwork of great beauty and rarity. We might recall many significant instances of individuals whose whole love for objects from the field of nature, through modest personal efforts established a nucleus which formed the

basis of some of the great museums of the world. The existing literature on the subject of taxidermy which has been published from time to time throws considerable light upon its progress.

So far as my investigation goes, I have not been able to trace any writings on the subject of taxidermy any farther back than two hundred years. The oldest work that I have seen is a "Natural History," published at Paris by the Royal Academy in 1687, on the dissection of various animals. In this work mention is made of the fact that the Hollanders were the first to bring into Europe live specimens and skins of the cassowary and a number of other strange birds which they secured on their first voyages to the Indian Archipelago. These were stuffed at Amsterdam.

Reaumur in 1847 published a memoir of the methods of preserving skins of birds to be sent into distant countries. He received birds from all parts in spirits of wine, according to the instructions he had given, and formed a beautiful cabinet of natural history in in his own house which, after his death, became the basis of the collection of birds in the Museum of Paris.

In 1752 M. B. Stollas issued at Paris a work entitled "Instructions on the Manner of Preparing Objects of Natural History." Some of the most ingenious devices for the mounting of birds and quadrupeds are given in this work.

The same year appeared H. L. Duhamel's work of similar title. E. F. Turgot appears to be the author of a work on taxidermy, which was issued at Lyons in 1758. The methods of skinning and mounting birds and small quadrupeds, described and illustrated in this work, are not the best by any means, while those for mounting reptiles, fishes and crustaceans are far better than some of the methods employed at the present day.

In 1786 the Abbe Manesse published a volume under the title of "Treatise on the Manner of Stuffing and Preserving Animals and Skins." He presented his work to the Academy of Sciences at Paris. It contained some very useful advice in the mounting of birds, but the excluding of poisons and the adopting of alkalis for the preservation of skins proved a failure in his day and is not admissible to modern taxidermy.

About this time an old German sculptor living at Lahaye devoted himself to the practice of taxidermy, and in a short time surpassed all those who had employed themselves in the mounting of animals. He excelled in the mounting of large mammals.

Becoeur, of Metz, who first compounded the well-known preservative, arsenical soap, mounted birds and quadrupeds by replacing the skeleton back in their skins. The muscles being re-

moved from the bones, which were allowed to remain attached to their ligaments, he replaced the flesh with flax or cotton, wired the legs and vertebral column, sewed up the opening in the skin, placed the specimen on its stand, gave it a suitable position and then put on the finishing touches.

It is recorded that his work was skillfully done and the attitudes of his subjects were natural, because with the skeleton he could not go far wrong.

A German work, issued at Leipsic in 1788, contains some rather unusual methods of mounting birds and mammals. Prof. J. S. Wiley in 1855 published a fifty-five page pamphlet, entitled: "The Preservation and Preparation of Objects of Natural History." It is one of the best and most thorough treatises on the subject that has ever been published. His manner of collecting and preparing fishes and reptiles is of the best kind.

One, by Dr. W. Shilling, published at Weimar in 1860-61, in three volumes, is one of the best foreign works with which I have met.

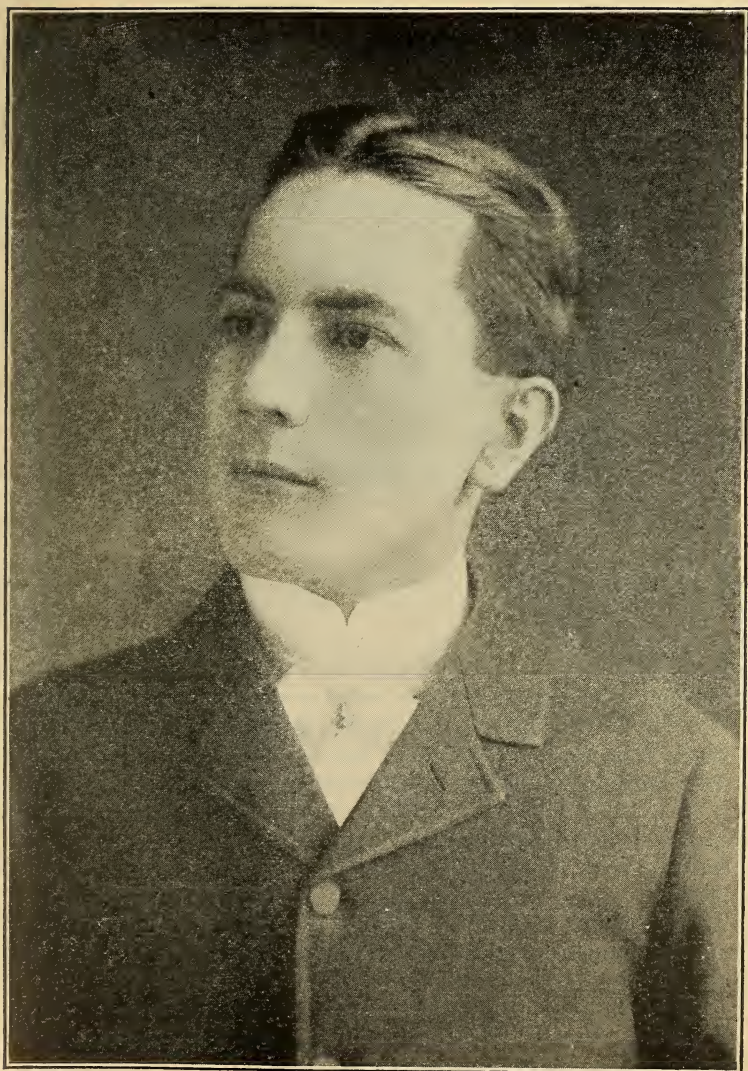
Philipp Leopold Martin, in 1870, published at Weimar a most creditable and complete exposition of the art. A book by H. T. Race, published in 1842, contains old methods of mounting birds and mammals, in which the methods of preservation are not at all reliable. A little work of twenty-nine pages, by S. H. Sylvester, published in this country in 1865, is a most practical work as far as it goes.

It makes little difference, however, what method a man employs if, by their means, he attains in a satisfactory manner the ends in view; but of all the above mentioned works, Martin seems to be the only author who has a proper knowledge of the uses of clay in taxidermy.

In fact, it is difficult to comprehend how the old taxidermists managed to make the heads and faces of large, and also some of the smaller mammals look natural without its use or something equivalent to it. It would be difficult, indeed, without something of a plastic nature, to reproduce the exact character of the lips and faces of mammals, the faces and fingers of monkeys, etc.

It is true that Neumann in 1815 advocates the use of clay in birds, by making a stout wire frame, which he filled with soft clay and allowed it to dry, thus producing a piece of work of great weight.

The Proper Use of Clay in Taxidermy is well known at the present day. It can be moulded into any shape desired, and will forever retain the form given it, and an experienced hand by its use can reproduce all the wrinkles, hollows and elevations that



A. J. BRAUER

An Ardent Sportsman and Club Member.

are characteristic in the expression of any animal. This part of the art requires the delicate touch which characterizes the hand of the true sculptor when the image in his brain is first created in clay. In fact, he who would attain a high standard in the advanced branch of taxidermy must be in one sense of the word a sculptor.

Tips For Anglers



Be Sure To Eat.—Don't start out in the morning until you have had a good breakfast.

Keep Minnows Alive.—Aerate the water with a rubber tube and air bulb; a little salt is very good; the best way is to change the water as often as possible.

Fine Bait For Bass.—Red eye chubs, shiners, live grasshoppers, small green frogs and top water minnows.

Fishing on the Bottom.—Find the depth, then act accordingly.

Good Way to Attract Fish.—Take a glass jar or clear bottle, place a dozen or so of fine minnows in it, cork it up, suspend them in a likely spot where the bottle is out of sight. The imprisoned fish will attract others in that vicinity.

Fishing With Frogs.—Use the small ones; pass the hook through both lips.

Trout Fishing at Night.—Select a good place near a deep hole, cut a few branches and group them around so as to hide yourself; do this in the daytime. Some big trout are caught at night; they are not so timid in the night time.

Don't Fry Bass or Trout.—Broiling is the proper way to serve fish over the camp fire. Don't forget this.

Spawning Season for Fishing.—It is no time to fish; wait till they are through; then they will take most anything offered them.

Some Fine Fish are often caught in the most unlikely waters. Fish every foot of water.

If Your Line is in a tangle patience will untie it. Don't get rattled.

Always Have the best tackle that you can buy; it's cheapest in the end. First-class fishing will result if you have the proper tools.

When Fishing With Frogs the best way is to keep a frog on the go, moving all the time.

A Few Good Bass Flies.—Miller, Hackle, Silver Doctor, Montreal Coachman, Seth Green, Ferguson, Lord Baltimore, Red Ibes.

Good Flies for Trout in June.—Light colored duns and spinners, Green Drake, Grey Drake, Black Gnat, White and Brown Moths.

Scratches or Wounds.—Put a chew of tobacco around it and bind in on. Wash or suck them well. A little common salt is also good.

Don't Cast a Shadow.—Get behind a tree, bank, or cut a few branches; hide yourself behind them, especially in fishing for trout.

Fat Pork is very killing bait in some waters. Cut shape of minnow, and keep it moving.

If Your Clothes Are Wet keep moving; don't lie down. There is no danger of a chill if you keep on the go.

When You Kill Fish.—A sharp hit between the eyes with a stick or knife handle; then a small incision in the tail to bleed them. Never let them die; the flesh is not so good.

Carry a File.—You will always have use for one to sharpen your hooks. A sharp hook is very essential.

Bright Spoons are the proper caper; to clean them use wood ashes; polish with a dry rag; plenty of rubbing.

To Catch Frogs.—A hook and short line, with a small piece of red or scarlet rag; keep out of sight; dangle over his head. He is yours if you are lucky.

Take Your Wife along when you go fishing. She can catch fish—she caught you. No reflection. Sucker.

Water Snakes eat little fish and millions of eggs. Kill them every chance you get.

To Bait a Trout Hole.—Suspend fly-blown meat or a dead bird or animal; the maggots falling in the water will attract fish to that place.

Good Oil for Reels.—Three-in-One oil.

Dark Days are the best for fishing.

In Fishing for Bass.—Cast to the edge of lily pads, weeds, rocks, rushes and sunken logs.

To Clean Utensils.—Use sand and hot water, scouring hard.

To Catch Frogs at Night.—Take a bull's-eye lantern; turn light on him squarely. It dazzles him, and you can pick him up like a stone.

A Few Useful Articles.—A stick of angler's wax, a few swivels, small file, pliers, a spool of silk, clearing ring, a line dryer, Three-in-One oil. You will find use for one of these every time you take a trip.

Don't Strike Hard.—Approach likely waters carefully. If you get a strike and miss your fish, give him a little rest before casting to him again. When he takes your bait give him time. When you feel him strike him with a quick movement of the wrist; not too hard.

To Keep Fish Alive.—Use a fishnet bag in handling fish; never touch the gills.

To Attract Minnows.—Throw bread or bones in shallow water. It keeps them hovering around it.

In Fly Fishing keep your eyes open and see what they are taking, and imitate it. Open the first fish you catch. See what they are feeding on.

For Trolling.—Close to the edge of rushes, lily pads and the bank. Morning, evening and after dark is the best time.

West and South Winds are the best for fishing. When the wind is in the west the fish bite the best is an old saying.

In Fishing for Trout.—If they refuse to rise to the fly try a lively grasshopper. Get behind a tree or rock; drop it in gently and move it on the surface as if alive. If they are there you will have some sport.

Weigh Your Fish as soon as caught, as they lose weight very fast.

In Fly Casting aim for perfection and not distance.

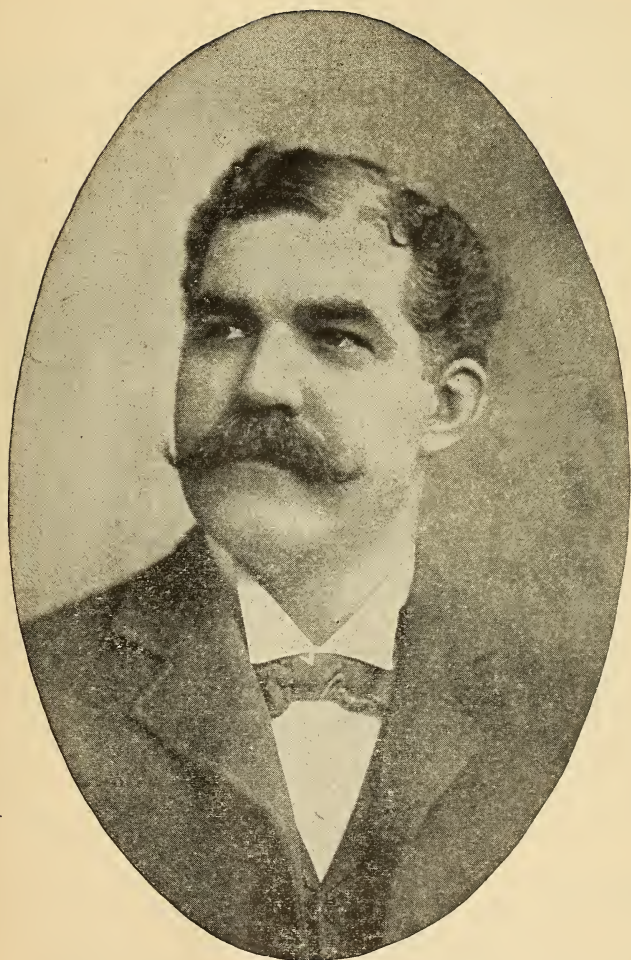
To Keep Fish.—Don't wash them, simply draw and wipe dry; wrap in cloth or paper; hang in shade. Be sure no flies can get to them.

Drying Lines.—Be sure to unreel when you get through. Never leave a wet line over night on your reel.

Dye Your Leaders.—Immerse for five minutes in strong tea or take one drachm of logwood, six grains of copperas; boil in one pint of water; place leaders in until correct color is obtained.

Port and Starboard.—Starboard, to the right side. Port is the left-hand side of a boat looking forward. Amidships, center of boat.

Size of Line.—In stream fishing, G or H; for lake fishing, F or G.



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Rod for Bait Fishing.—Six to ten feet long, five to ten ounces.

Rod for Fly Fishing.—Seven to eleven feet long, four to eight ounces.

Rod for Trolling.—Six to nine feet long, ten ounces or more.

Black Bass as a rule run in pairs in the summer months. If you catch one look out for his companion.

Trolling for Bass.—Row only to keep good motion of your bait; row slowly, about three miles an hour. Make it swerve or spurt; so much the better.

Cork Handles are softer and cooler to the hands.

Fish Don't Bite always to satisfy hunger; they often strike for pure viciousness or greediness.

Hide From View.—I have seen a dozen fish leap to take the fly, but the moment they saw me they refused everything. A few hours later I took care to hide myself, and caught a nice mess.

A Fine Bait for Trout are live maggots, taken from meat that is fly-blown. Anglers will do well not to despise the hitherto considered repulsive maggot. If kept in a small box with cornmeal, there is no more objection in handling them than the worm or any other slimy bait.

Dry Your Flies by sticking them under your hat band, or around it. A few dozen can be accommodated thus.

Don't Kick when the fish don't bite. Perhaps you are to blame. Think it over.

Hard Places to fish are just the places the fish are to be found.

After Hard Rains fish often fail to bite because food in plenty has been washed into the waters.

Fish Bite better between the new moon and first quarter.

Field Mice make fine bait for large trout and bass.

On Dark Days use bright flies; bright days, dark flies.

A Kinky Line can be unraveled by towing it behind a boat or trailing in fast running water.

Raw Liver is fine bait in the spring for trout, especially hog's liver.

Assafoetida is said to attract fish by its scent.

When Bass refuse to rise to the surface for a fly, try sinking it a foot below the surface.

Shakespeare.—Sure lure weedless bait for bass fishing.

Fly Fishing.—Have the wind at your back, the sun before you, and do not let your line touch the water that's the place for your fly.

Good Bait for Bass.—Helgramite—find them in brooks and rivers under large stones.

1806 BY O. SCHWAB, ST. LOUIS.



**OUTLINE MAP
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS**
showing complete
STREET CAR SYSTEM.

Transit Co. Street Car Lines
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Steam Railroads





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